The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Democratic Auditor General Not to be Trusted With the Matter.

ACT COMMITTEE AUTHORIZED TO SIT IN VACATION,

Report to the Governor and Auditor General or the Next Legislature.

Senate Makes a Material Impression on Its Calendar.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 1, 1875.

The following passed finally: An act to ... an act entitled "An act authorizing ... citizens of Charlestown township, ... county, to change the method of ... ing and improving the roads and ... ng bridges in said township," ap... d February 10, A. D. 1865.

The following passed second reading: ... act prescribing certain close times for ... bass, brook trout and shad.

... act to provide for the transferring of ... s of executors, the lien thereof and ... dings thereon.

... act authorizing appeals from assess... in this Commonwealth to the Court ... mmon Pleas.

... act authorizing the use of the un... ed bodies of convicts and others for ... omotion of the medical sciences.

... act fixing and regulating the terms ... members of Councils and all city, ... borough and township officers, ex... g school directors, elected by the peo...

... act in relation to banks incorporated ... erating under the laws of this Com... ealth, and authorizing them to re... deposits.

... act relative to the punishment of per... rifling threatening letters.

... act to protect the children of this ... onwealth in their rights to acquire ... trades.

... act authorizing president judges to ... t a reporter and fixing his compen...

... act to set apart in the city of Phila... a majority of the sum received for ... licenses to aid in the support of the ... of Correction.

... act authorizing the cities of this Com... ealth to levy and collect a tax ... ing one per cent. upon premiums ... ed by fire insurance companies in... ated by this Commonwealth, and ... business in said cities for the sup... f the paid fire department of said ...

... act to repeal an act approved April ... 1868, entitled "An act to repeal ... approved April 12, 1866, entitled ... relative to the publication of legal ...ising in the county of Bedford.'" ... following past first reading:

... act for the protection of fish in the ... f Pennsylvania.

... act to prohibit market stands on the ... high-ways of cities of the first class, ... five squares of any incorporated ... house.

... act relating to landlords and tenants ... lling houses belonging to owners or ... rs of coal mines.

... act to provide for the prepayment of ... upon the *Legislative Record*, as ... d by the postal laws of the United ...

... plement to an act approved May 1, ... 873, entitled "An act to amend and ... date the several acts relating to ... nd game fish, limiting the time for ... ing of hare or rabbit."

... act providing for the making and re... of the public roads in the different ... ps of the Commonwealth of Penn...

... act to secure a stricter accountability ... in public officers in the counties of ... umonwealth of Pennsylvania.

... act authorizing County Commis... to select newspapers for official ... advertising.

... ther supplement to the act entitled ... her supplement to the act regulat... the Commonwealth," ap... January 30, A. D. 1874.

... act to empower water companies, gas ... ies and bridge companies to merge ... porate rights and franchises into ... corporated companies.

... act to fix the standard weight of bark ... r tanning purposes.

... r repealing the proviso in section ... n act entitled "An act to provide for ... ction and maintenance of the des... orphans of deceased soldiers and ... and the destitute children of per... disabled soldiers and sailors of ... e," approved the 15th day of May, ... 74.

... act for the protection of fish.

... resolution authorizing the Secre... the Commonwealth to procure the ... s of the proprietary family of ... lvania, held by the Historical So... y of Pennsylvania as part of the colo... ords.

... plement to an act entitled "An act ... de for the incorporation of certain ... tions," approved April 24, A. D. ... ative to the bonus to be paid by ... tions upon renewal of their char...

... t relating to judgments and de... a divided court.

... t authorizing and requiring the ... of Common Pleas of this Common... to prescribe by rules of court cases ... affidavits of defense may be re... and the time and manner in which ... nts shall be taken for want of ... e defense.

... t authorizing common carriers, ... commission merchants and other ... to sell goods, wares, merchandise, ... and other property unclaimed or ... le upon which they have a lien.

... t supplementary to the act enti... an act relating to railroad compa... sed May 16, A. D. 1861," declaring ... t act and its supplements do and ... tend to passenger railway compa... d validating all acts done or pro... had by any passenger railway ... y under such act and supplement.

... t entitled "An act fixing the ... the organization of the municipal ... ation of the mayors for all the ... this Commonwealth."

... r repealing in part and to regulate the ... of school directors in the sub-dis... the city of Pittsburgh, approved ... A. D. 1872.

... resolution providing for a special ... ee to make an investigation into ... rs of the Philadelphia and Reading ... Iron Company.

... her supplement to an act entitled ... relating to the lien of mechanics ... rs upon buildings, approved June ... 1836."

... r repealing an act regulating the ... of licenses to hotels and eating ... in the county of Berks, approved ... A. D. 1869.

... t authorizing shareholders in in... ed bridge companies to cast one ... each share of stock at all elections ... such companies.

... r regulating the passenger fare and ... rates on railroads not exceeding ... miles in length.

... to fix monthly return days in the ... this Commonwealth.

... to prevent fraud and fraudulent ... s upon or by hotel keepers, inn... and boarding house keepers.

... llowing were read in place:

... Anderson, of Allegheny—Supple... the act for the erection of a city ... Pittsburgh; also, authorizing cities ... econd class to increase their indebt...

HOUSE.

... munication was read from Philla... Councils protesting against the ... of the Pipe Line bill. A large ... of petitions were presented, many ... the repeal of the Local Option law.

... Leighard presented a long preamble, ... the previous action as to the treas... estigation, and concluded with a ... on declaring as the sense of the ... hat the Select Committee already ... d should enter upon their inquiry, ... ication, if necessary, and report to ... ernor and Auditor General or the ... islature.

... Huhn offered an amendment that ... itor General should make the in...

... Leighard said his resolution contem... ered up the obscurity surround... action of the House on this ques...

... Huhn urged that the Democratic ... General was the proper officer to ... e investigation. The Republican ... rted investigation by the proper ... It was questionable whether any ... ee had the power.

... Lamberton (Democrat) said the reso... was got up for mere show, and that ... itor General was the proper per... take the investigation.

... Chaney, Morgan and Huhn spoke ... of the amendment, and Messrs. ... Leighard and Gunster against it. ... er called the previous question, ... as ordered—77 to 69.

... Huhn's amendment was voted ... 69 to 79.

... e adoption of the resolution there ... was no quorum voting. The ... directed the doors closed and the ... d, showing 156 members present. ... aker then directed the roll to be ... again called on the resolution. During the roll call there was much confusion caused by members desirous of being excused from voting. The resolution of Mr. Leighard was adopted—yeas 89, nays 66. Adjourned.

TILTON-BEECHER.

GENERAL TRACY MAKES A FULL STOP.

Line of the Defense Indicated.

BLACKMAIL THE PRINCIPAL REFUGE,

With Here and There An Alibi and a Contradiction.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Brooklyn City Court room was filled again this morning. Judge Neilson was early in his place, and was looking fresh and full of spirits, chatting familiarly with those in his immediate neighborhood. Tilton sat behind his chief counsel, ex-Judge Beach. The defendant and his wife occupied their usual seats, and with them were seated Colonel Beecher's wife and Professor Raymond. Mrs. Tilton and her friends were absent.

Shortly after the opening of the court, General Tracy continued his address. He had shown them, he said, that after the Woodhull publication, Mr. Beecher, by the advice of his friend, Francis D. Moulton, had accepted the policy of silence. In 1870, Tilton's difficulties with Bowen arose, and were augmented, so Tilton says, by Mr. and Mrs. Beecher. On December 26, the charges against Beecher were made, and it was then determined to suppress them. Bowen promised to support Tilton in his charges against Beecher, and got him to take the letter to him, but Bowen, after this, became Tilton's enemy. Two days after this Tilton found himself deserted by Bowen, and had made himself inimical to Beecher. The next day Moulton comes and carries away all the letters, not as an emblem of war, but of peace. The only criticism to be passed on defendant, was that, having accepted the policy of silence, he endeavored faithfully to carry it out. Tilton himself was then covered all over with stories of scandal—those raised by Bessie Turner—and his wife threatening to leave him for his infidelities and cruelties to her. These stories must be suppressed at any cost. Bessie Turner was compelled to sign a retraction of her stories, in order to stop them, and she was sent away to prevent her telling, and so her stories were suppressed, and she was led to believe that the stories must be denied. Tilton's manner of conducting the affair was to make the statements and publish them, while Moulton's way was to preserve silence and allow other parties to make the statements.

With Beecher, silence was duty, but with Moulton and Tilton it was only policy, and they took these means to keep the scandal alive. The failure of the *Golden Age* had blasted the hopes of Tilton, and he was compelled to look for other avenues of success. The money drawn from Bowen in April, 1872, was all expended on his paper. He would show that the friends of Tilton applied in December, 1872, to the friends of Beecher and advised them to buy the New York *Express*, which was then for sale, and for Beecher to take charge of it while Mr. Tilton should go abroad for some months, and when he came back, take a foremost place on the editorial staff of that paper.

Not only were these meetings held in this city, but also in New York, and twice at the Union League Club. This, gentlemen, was nothing but a scheme for blackmailing Beecher. Counsel would show them so by a witness who was known throughout the country almost as well as the defendant himself. Here was a letter said to be from a "complaining friend," which was a fiction invented by Tilton and never received by him. The letter, in opening, says, "Thanks for your good letter of bad advice." This letter ended with the threat that if he should speak it would send a thunderbolt through other hearts. Was this letter published? If not, it was a threat of exposure to Beecher's friends. Moulton and Tilton just not destroyed the letters, as they promised, and were now asking them as means of threat and menace to Beecher; and about this time, I am reminded by my associate, Tilton had drawn his last dollar out of Woodruff & Robinson's. Well, gentlemen, the summer past and Beecher still occupied his pulpit and Tilton had had no employment. Counsel then went back to Tilton's threatened publication in the *Golden Age* against Bowen and Beecher. We will show you that Tilton endeavored to have this statement of his published secretly, in such a manner that it would appear that he had nothing to do with it. We will show you he had an interview on the matter with McKelvey, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in which Tilton told McKelvey that his charges against Beecher were those of improper proposals to his wife, but that she resisted them. Tilton did not like to give the paper to McKelvey, but suggested that it should come to him through another party. They went to John W. Harmon's house, who was not in, and a letter with the article enclosed was left in Mr. Harmon's, but the article was not then published and did not appear until the following April, in the Brooklyn *Sunday Press*. At the time of this publication Tilton's account with Woodruff & Robinson was closed. The day after it appeared in print he drew his last cent. They had also heard from Moulton of the offer made by another party of money for the *Golden Age*, and when it was not taken why did they exhibit it to Beecher? Francis D. Moulton did not act as a highwayman or robber who cries "Stand and deliver," but he held this money in his hand and said to Beecher, "My God! isn't this friendship? That is what I call the act of a friend," and Moulton knew afterward that he was not taking loose money of Beecher, but that he mortgaged his house to receive it. He gave it to Moulton, and then came the letter from Tilton containing the words "Grace, mercy and peace," and then Tilton kept on drawing the five thousand dollars from Moulton, as had been shown them. Moulton told us he never was in the habit of lending Tilton money; that he lent him altogether about one thousand dollars of his own money. Counsel would show that in May, 1874, this friend of Tilton's goes to a friend of Beecher's and demands another five thousand dollars, but they must not forget that the original demand was for ten thousand dollars, but was compromised ultimately for five thousand dollar: the *Golden Age* was still on Tilton's hands, bankrupt and useless. Tilton was ready to give it away, and was absolutely begging for some person to take it.

Of all these interviews between his friends and those of Beecher with regard to newspaper enterprises, Tilton was informed. Counsel would show them that Tilton knew of the negotiations going on with Beecher and countenanced them, and also that the Bacon letter was then in preparation. This second scheme to obtain money was denounced by Beecher's friends as a blackmailing operation, and they advised that not a cent should be given. Tilton's friends then said, "We will publish the Bacon letter." The money was not paid, and consequently the Bacon letter was published. The publication of the Tripartite Agreement, which was an accident, was to be charged to Beecher. On May 1st, Beecher was summoned to an interview in the Remsen street study, when the publication of the story was threatened. Beecher had stood their threats and charges for four long years; and now Beecher, who was put in this position by the indiscreet conduct of a friend, defied them and when they used their threats he told them to let the storm come. On the following Saturday he went there and told them that he welcomed the conflict, but would not drag his church into it, as he would resign. When the letter of resignation was shown Moulton it nearly took his breath away, and he told Tilton. They were both amazed at the temerity of the man whom they both expected to lead around for some time. On June first he indited that letter, when he expected to preach his last sermon. This letter told Moulton that if he published, he (Beecher) would also publish a statement that would stand the test of the Judgment Day. When Beecher wrote that letter, containing the inference that he thought he was going to preach his last sermon in Plymouth Church, Moulton sent a letter in reply telling Beecher not to be afraid, that if the whole story were published to-morrow he (Beecher) could stand; and yet Moulton, when on the witness stand, tells a story covering a period of three years previous, when Beecher was confessing his crimes. When they heard the defendant's story and took it in connection with this letter of Moulton's, they would reject the testimony given by Moulton. Counsel had taken the precaution of counting the number of times on the cross-examination of Moulton when he said "I don't know," when asked about any questions to which he did not want to make a reply, and he had said those words, or words similar, exactly three hundred and five times; and yet Moulton had not a defective memory. He could tell what was the subject of Mrs. Woodhull's address in the Steinway Hall meeting on cross-examination, and he was able to repeat the words of Mr. Tilton introducing her, with as much exactness as they were published in the short hand report which appeared of the proceeding on that occasion in the *World*.

After recess counsel referred to the testimony of Mrs. Moulton relative to the long interview with Beecher at her house. He said the subject of this pretended consultation and the circumstances under which it was had, are such as to make it certain that it either took place June 1, 1873, or never took place at all. Gentlemen, in all this the interposition of Divine Providence is most singularly manifested, for on that very morning of June 2, 1873, Beecher was detained at his own house in consultation with a gentleman well known to you all, and at the very time at which, according to Mrs. Moulton, she was tucking him up on the sofa and encouraging him to confess, he was seated by the side of his own wife, speeding his way to Peekskill. This we shall prove to you so conclusively that I feel with confidence to predict that you will see Mrs. Moulton again on this witness stand testifying here that her June 2, was Monday, May 31; that by Monday she means Saturday, and by four hours she meant half an hour; that there was no sofa and no afghan; that nine o'clock in the morning was seven o'clock in the evening, and that Beecher's card in the *Eagle* was not spoken of nor thought of.

Mr. Tracy still further reviewed the evidence of Mrs. Moulton and others, and said there was no person so much exposed to a charge of this kind as a clergyman, one against whom it was so easy to level the arrows and darts of malice and hatred. It was such a charge that was brought against John Wesley, who more than any other man resembled the Apostle Paul. In the discharge of my duty, said counsel, I have laid before you as much of our case as is in my power. What was the use of a noble life, if it was not proof against attacks and charges like these? Good friends and neighbors have stood around the pastor in this trial, because they have known him for years, and many of them have looked into his blue eyes for at least thirty years and found them truthful. You will interpose like a rock between this man and his scandal. You will tell the American people that when charges of malice or slander attach to a person it will meet with rigid investigation at the hands of an American jury. This man, who has guided hundreds in their course and is looked up to and revered by thousands, is dragged into a court of justice to answer a charge of adultery. This man will live and be perpetuated in each man's memory when the remembrance of his prosecutors will have passed into oblivion. When years have passed away, your children or your children's children will come to look at the seats of the jury which returned the name of Henry Ward Beecher to the world without a stain, and centuries will roll away before this trial will be forgotten.

Here Mr. Tracy concluded his opening for the defense, and the court adjourned.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

STATEMENT FOR FEBRUARY.

Decrease During the Month, $6,680,183.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1875.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt of the United States for the month of February, 1875, just issued:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,191,000,500
Five per cent. bonds	574,187,750
Total coin bonds	$1,724,187,250
Lawful money debt	14,675,000
Matured debt	8,779,670
Legal tender notes	$ 382,012,147
Certificates of deposit	45,855,000
Fractional currency	44,934,363
Coin certificates	22,269,400
Total without interest	$ 495,101,511
Total debt	$2,242,069,431
Total interest	26,420,758
Total debt and interest	$2,269,316,189
Cash in Treasury, coin	$5,768,803
Cash in Treasury, currency	16,319,097
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	45,855,000
Total in Treasury	$ 131,880,181
Debt less cash in the Treasury	$2,137,436,008
Decrease during February	6,680,183
Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235
Interest paid by United States	26,264,041
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	5,724,214
Balance of interest paid by United States	20,539,888

SNOW IN THE WEST.

Serious Delays to Railroads.

CHICAGO, March 1.—The trains on the eastern roads leading into Chicago arrived from three to six hours late this morning on account of the snow. There is a heavy snow-storm prevailing in this part of the country, and it is probable there will be a general blockade of railroads.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—The *Gazette's* Fort Wayne special says a great snow storm prevailed all night and to-day, detaining railroad trains considerably. Reports from above Fort Wayne give accounts of heavy snow, averaging two feet in depth. The Grand River Valley and Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw roads have been unable to start trains. The Fort Wayne, Jackson road has with difficulty got mail trains over the road, making no attempt to run others. Their express trains each way to-night have been abandoned, and unless the storm ceases they will probably get nothing through to-morrow.

DETROIT, MICH., March 1.—The most severe snow storm of this winter commenced last night, accompanied by a heavy east wind. The snow, which continued falling during the night, changed to fine sleet this morning, and has continued during the day, with no prospect of abatement. The storm has extended over the lower portion of the State to such an extent as to almost, and on some railroads as to entirely, prevent the running of trains. The mail and day express on the Michigan Central arrived here three hours late. All trains have been abandoned with the exception of an express each way to-night, which will make an attempt to get through. The Detroit and Milwaukee Company have been unable to move trains over their road to-day. The Grand River valley, between Jackson and Grand Rapids, is blocked by snow. The only train which left Grand Rapids on that road this morning, was compelled to return, being unable to get through the snowdrifts. Trains on the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway, between this city and East Saginaw, are making poor progress, with but little chance of getting through to-night. No trains arrived at East Saginaw over that road to-day. Trains on the northern division of that road, between East Saginaw and Ludington, are running on time, the storm not having extended north of the Judiciary Committee. place. There is no snow at Reed City or Ludington. To-day trains on the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore, between Kalamazoo and Muskego, are entirely suspended. Trains on the Grand Trunk, between this city and Port Huron, are four to five hours late, with a prospect of none to-night being cancelled. Although the snow has not fallen to the depth of over eight inches, the fine sleet, which has fallen to the depth of about six inches, has impeded railroad travel throughout the State.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

North Pennsylvania Stock Bought Up—New Line from Philadelphia to New York.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Messrs. Pardee, Knight, Comly and others, all heavy holders of North Pennsylvania Railroad securities, have the entire stock held by the city in that corporation, aggregating 30,800 shares. It is said that this action has been taken to prevent the Pennsylvania Railroad from getting possession of that road, which is to be part of a new through line to New York.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Rising barometer, northwesterly winds, clearing and colder weather.

Senator-elect Booth, of California, started for Washington Sunday.

William Henry Dutton, Jr., proprietor of the Boston *Transcript*, died Sunday night.

The steamers Denmark, from London, and Celtic, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

Curtis Pope, a young man about twenty years old, committed suicide at Columbus, yesterday, by taking a mixture of laudanum and morphine.

Governor Davis, of Minnesota, has appointed H. R. Brill to be Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in place of Judge Hall, who died on the last week.

Delos Champlin, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, holds one-tenth of ticket 10,075, the number which drew the second prize, $38,000, in the Louisville lottery.

The Episcopal Standing Committee of Alabama has given its consent to the consecration of Dr. Jagger, Bishop-elect of Southern Ohio, and Dr. De Koven, Bishop-elect of Illinois.

A. C. Buell, the correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*, who is under indictment for libeling Senator Chandler, was before United States Commissioner Clark, at St. Louis, yesterday, and was by him remanded to the custody of United States Marshal Newcomb, to be transferred to Washington for trial. A writ of *habeas corpus* was subsequently granted by Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, returnable in three days, when the questions involved in the case will be argued.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Louisiana Resolutions

Passed by the House Under a Suspension of the Rules.

Alexander H. Stephens Votes With the Majority.

FORMIDABLE ARRAY OF UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

McGarraghan's Quicksilver Claim.

Bill for the Retirement of Judge McCandless Amended in Committee —Possibility of Its Failure.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1875.

Louisiana Resolutions in the House.

The Louisiana question was partially disposed of in the House of Representatives to-day by the adoption of what has been denominated the Compromise resolutions. The first recommends the seating of all members legally elected and the reseating of the five members who were ousted by the military. The second recognizes Kellogg as Governor for the remainder of his term. When Mr. G. F. Hoar first called up the resolutions he refused to consent to a proposition to permit them to be voted on separately, although Speaker Blaine privately appealed to him to do so. Persisting in trying to have them voted on collectively, he was defeated by a vote of 154 yeas to 85 nays, a two-thirds vote being required. Mr. Pierce, of Massachusetts, was the only Republican who voted in the negative. Mr. Hoar then agreed to separate the votes, but he made the motion in such a way that the resolution could be carried by a bare majority, instead of two-thirds. The first resolution received the necessary two-thirds—yeas 191, nays 46—and was declared carried. The second resolution was then put to the house and carried by a vote of 135 to 89. The Republicans voting no, were Messrs. Lowndes, Pierce, Sener and Smith, of Virginia. The action of the House does not have the force of law, but is simply a suggestion, which it is hoped, will have the effect to settle, temporarily at least, the Louisiana difficulties. Mr. Poland tried to get the floor to call up the Arkansas report, but failed.

Unfinished Business.

The order of business for to-day presents a document containing thirty pages of business, very little of which will ever be disposed of. There are sixteen reports of committees undisposed of, three resolutions on which debate has arisen, nine House bills, the Senate amendments (which includes the bills for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico), fifty-three bills from the Senate on their first and second readings, twelve motions to reconsider, 102 bills in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and 230 bills on the private calendar.

The McGarraghan Claim.

General Butler succeeded to-day, by a vote of two to one, in getting an amendment put on to the Sundry Civil bill to authorize the employment of counsel to prosecute the New Idria Company to recover the quicksilver mines in California. The amendment is ostensibly in the interest of the United States, but Mr. Potter was unquestionably correct to-day when he said it was in the interest of Mr. Wm. McGarraghan, who has been thrown out of every tribunal in which he has attempted to assert his claim to the land. Notice was taken that the Democratic side of the House demanded on this amendment when it gets out of committee, and before the House it may make a difference when the two-thirds rule required to put themselves on the record.

The President at the Capitol.

The President visited the Capitol to-day, attended by the Secretaries of the Treasury and War and the Postmaster and Attorney General, in connection with a discussion with Senators Cameron and Morton on the condition and prospects of legislation. It is learned that he expressed a deep interest in the passage of the Force and Appropriation bills. He has no wish for an extra session, if it can possibly be avoided. He signed the Civil Rights bill to-day.

The McCandless Bill.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have agreed to report an amendment to the bill retiring Judge McCandless, requiring that such retirement shall receive the sanction of the President. It is possible that the bill will be taken up for action to-morrow. The passage of this amendment will necessitate the return of the bill to the House, and may lead to its defeat in the pressure of other business.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1875.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the credentials of J. P. Christiancy, Senator-elect from Michigan. Read and placed on file.

The Clerk of the House appeared at 12:20, with the bill to provide against the invasion of States, to prevent the subversion of their authority and to maintain the security of elections, known as the Force bill, and announced its passage by the House.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked that the bill be read the first time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, objected to its reference.

After the expiration of the morning hour, under the twenty-fourth rule, the Vice President overruled the objection, and a debate followed.

Mr. BAYARD appealed from the decision of the Chair, but subsequently withdrew the appeal.

The bill was then read by title. Messrs. BAYARD, THURMAN and others objected to the second reading to-day, and it remains on the Vice President's table until to-morrow.

Several bills reported by the Committee on Commerce were passed during the morning hour, among them the Senate bill to promote economy and efficiency in the marine hospital service. At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of the Tax and Tariff bill. Mr. SHERMAN supported the Tax and Tariff bill. During his speech he said he did not believe an advanced tax on whisky would yield any more revenue to the Government, but would give a bounty to holders of whisky. The very moment this bill passed the distillation of whisky would be stopped until the price of it reached $1 a gallon, when it would have the taxing authority to the President and Secretary of the Treasury to suspend work on public buildings to the expenditure of any appropriation when, in their judgment, the public interest required it. Any increase of the tobacco tax would be treating Kentucky badly. Remonstrances were before the Senate against such increase, and should be heeded. Congress had fixed this tax two years ago and should not interfere with it again. Now he opposed the whole internal revenue system, and had hoped Congress at the present session would wipe out the whole system of stamp tax, &c., leaving only the tax on whisky and tobacco. He favored a tax on tea and coffee, and said if that tax had not been taken off we would have had no trouble now with our finances.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved to amend the amendment to the Tariff bill, so as to provide that the increase of the tax on tobacco shall only apply to tobacco manufactured after the passage of the act.

Mr. BOGY opposed the bill, and said the object of it was to raise money for the sinking fund. If the current receipts were properly expended there would be no deficiency at the end of the fiscal year. He was not willing to tax the people of this country for the purpose of keeping up the sinking fund. There was great depression in business, and it was not wise to impose additional taxes now. Why was it that the money appropriated to pay the public debt had not been applied to this sinking fund? He did all in his power to cut down appropriations for the Indian Bureau and for the army last week, and failed in every particular but one.

Mr. WRIGHT said it was assumed that this bill would increase the revenue of the Government not less than $30,000,000. It would be admitted on all hands that no such tax should be levied unless there was an overruling necessity for it. To impose such taxation unless there was an overruling necessity for it, would be little less than a crime. It had not been demonstrated to the satisfaction that the receipts of Government would not meet the current expenses. The Senator who had charge of this bill said the national honor was involved in keeping a sinking fund intact. He did not agree with him there, and hoped to show the Senate that the sinking fund provision was no part of the contract between the Government and its creditors; therefore, the honor of the Government was not involved in keeping that fund intact. The object of that fund was to secure a reduction of the debt at the rate of one per cent. per annum. The law was passed in 1862, and from that time to 1874—a period of twelve years—more than twelve per cent. of the debt had been paid. The Government had more than complied with the law. He favored the reduction of the army to 25,000 men, which would save $10,000,000 per annum. The country formerly had an army of 9,000 men, and he believed an army of that size now could do all the service required. One-half of the expense of the navy might be spared, and that would save probably $15,000,000 annually. The Government could burn one-half of its ships and get along just as well as it does now. The most rigid economy must be practised by the Government and by the people of the country before the end of the present troubles would be reached.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, made the report that the Committee could not agree, and asked for a new conference, which was granted.

Mr. MORTON spoke of the necessity of keeping up a sinking fund, and said if the sinking fund of England had been kept according to the original plan, the public debt of that country would have been paid, and so it would be with our country. According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the sinking fund would be behind $35,000,000 on the 1st of July next. One year afterward it would be $50,000,000 behind, and then it would be impossible to catch up. He heard the Secretary of the Treasury say, on the floor of the Senate today, that he felt it to be his duty to take enough money from the Treasury every year to make the sinking fund good, without regard to the expenditures of the Government. There was nothing more demoralizing in the public mind than the suspension of public work. He would rather see the Government borrow money to carry on the work than suspend it.

Mr. LOGAN said he objected to the bill because it levied a tax on whisky heretofore to be distilled, and taxed tobacco now in bond. The people of the southern part of his State produced tobacco, and in the northern part produced whisky. He could not say to the people of Southern Illinois, "You shall be taxed on your product in hand," and to those of Northern Illinois, "You shall not be taxed."

Mr. MORTON said that on every change in taxation sometody must make money; there would be no change without it. He thought the tax on tea and coffee the most unpopular tax which could be levied.

Mr. STEVENSON said he was not satisfied that the public credit demanded the passage of this act. He thought that by reducing the expenditures of the Government this bill would be wholly unnecessary. This alleged deficiency in the revenue, in the minds of financial men of both parties, was more fanciful than real. He demanded that the River and Harbor Appropriation bill be cut down, that the appropriations for this capitol and many others be reduced. The practical question which he desired to put to the Senate and to the country, was: Had we not better wait until more prosperous times before passing such a bill as this? Why expend three hundred thousand dollars or four hundred thousand dollars in decorating this capitol? Why expend millions of dollars upon forts which the General of the Army says are unnecessary? He argued that the bill was a blow at the colored man, as 75,000 colored people were dependent upon the manufacture of tobacco for their living. This bill would drive the raw material to foreign countries and to Canada and throw those colored people, now engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, out of employment. New England did not care for that. He would tell the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds), that the people of certain party a lecture a few days ago, that his section was responsible for slavery. They did not care so much for the negro as the profits of cotton and rum.

Messrs. SAULSBURY and SPRAGUE spoke against the bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said that unless the bill was passed the sinking fund would be dishonored and the River and Harbor Appropriation bill must be abandoned.

Mr. THURMAN said he had not intended to speak on this bill, as he desired the Senate to vote, but it made him a little impatient to hear it repeated here that unless this bill was passed the sinking fund would be disgraced and the River and Harbor bill would have to be abandoned. He believed Congress could safely consider what taxes should be levied and what taxes can be levied. If a tax was levied at all, it should be levied for revenue and nothing else. There was not a Senator on this floor who did not say this bill was far from what he desired. Experience should have taught Congress that a tax on tea or whisky was a very tender one. In his opinion, a larger tax on it could not be collected. Then, in regard to the increased tax on tobacco, he received a letter from two of the largest tobacco growing States had entered their protest against it. In regard to the duty on sugar, no one would deny that such a heavy duty as that proposed in this bill would incite fraud on the revenue. It appeared to him that if there ever was a time when Congress should be careful in the enactment of tax laws, it was now. Congress was now presenting the extraordinary spectacle to the world of nullifying one-third of its work at a single session. He was entirely willing to impose taxes on the people if the necessities of the Treasury demanded it. He was willing to say "Stand and deliver" to the Government if necessary; but he was not willing to say "Stand and deliver" to protective manufacturers. The Senate was told that if a single amendment was put to this bill it would be defeated; if the Senate attempted to relieve the people of a single burden they ought not to bear, the whole bill would be defeated. The way to do is amending this bill and putting it in the hands of a committee of conference? He was willing to vote the Government all the money it needed, but we was unwilling to vote it when the interest of parties demanded it. Therefore he would vote against this bill.

Mr. SCOTT said Senator Schurz came here with the same old cry of "Pennsylvania wants protection." Massachusetts wants protection on her manufactures; Connecticut wants protection on her tinctures and percussion caps; New York on her cheese; Ohio on her flax; and the Senator's own State, Missouri, wanted protection on her hemp and lead. He (Scott) was not.

In reply to a question of Mr. Edmunds, Mr. SCHURZ said the imposition of a duty on tea and coffee would be a revenue measure and every cent collected, after deducting the actual cost of collection, would go into the Treasury.

After further debate, the amendment of Mr. Johnson providing that the increased tobacco tax should only apply to tobacco manufactured after the passage of the act, was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 25, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Bogy, Clayton, Conover, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hamilton, of Maryland, Hamilton, of Texas, Johnson, Jones, Kelly, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Pease, Saulsbury, Sauthworth, Sherman, Stevenson, Sloan, Stockton, Thurman, and Tipton—28.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boreman, Buckwell, Cameron, Chandler, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry, of Michigan, Flannagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Mitchell, Morrill, of Maine, Morrill, of Vermont, Oglesby, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Spencer, Washburn, Windom, and Wright—26.

Messrs. Cooper, Harvey and Schurz, who would have voted for the amendment, were paired with Messrs. Conkling, Wadleigh and Morton, who would have voted against it.

Mr. SARGENT submitted an amendment to strike out the first and second sections, providing for the buying and coinage of a tax of ten cents per pound on all kinds of coffee and two cents per pound on all kinds of tea.

Mr. McCREERY moved to lay the bill and the pending amendment on the table. Lost—yeas 28, nays 28.

Mr. Sargent's amendment was rejected—yeas 6, nays 56.

Mr. JONES moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to—yeas 30, nays 24.

The Senate, at 12:25 A. M., adjourned.

HOUSE.

This morning, in accordance with the agreement on Saturday night, the reading of the Journal was dispensed with. After the passage, by unanimous consent, of two bills—one providing for the filling of vacancies in the Pay Department, and the other authorizing the appointment of three additional Gaugers for Philadelphia—Mr. HOAR moved to suspend the rules and to take up and agree to the resolution of the Louisiana Select Committee recognizing Kellogg and recommending the House to take measures to reseat the members of the Legislature.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 124, nays 86.

Mr. HOAR then moved to suspend the rules so as to divide the resolutions and take a separate vote on each. Carried—yeas 152, nays 85.

The resolution in regard to reseating the members of the Legislature was then agreed to without division.

Mr. HOAR then moved the adoption of the resolution sustaining the Kellogg government. Carried—yeas 163, nays 89.

Messrs. Pierce, of Massachusetts, Sener and Smith of Virginia, were the only Republicans who voted no.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Deficiency bill, appropriating $1,800,000, of which $377,15 is to defray the expenses of Speaker Blaine in resisting the false imprisonment of James B. Stewart. Ordered printed.

The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and were sent to a conference committee.

The conference report on the Military Academy Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were presented, and acted on. The amendments, eighty-six in number, were voted on one by one. The first of them on which any question was raised was the sixty-second, appropriating $15,000 for the expenses of the Indian Peace Commissioners serving without compensation. After debate it was concurred in—yeas 116, nays 75. The recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations on all other amendments were agreed to and the bill was then sent to the Conference Committee.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, the point of disagreement being on the item as to the pay of certain clerks of the House.

Mr. HOLMAN moved that the House recede from its action in the matter and concur with the Senate.

Mr. RANDALL insisted on the propriety of the House having control of its own immediate affairs, and said that the proposition of the Senate was to cut down the pay of officers of the House below that of corresponding officers of the Senate.

After discussion, Mr. Holman's motion was rejected and a new Conference Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Parker, of Missouri, Fort and Randall.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hoskins in the chair) and resumed consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, appropriating $5,000 for the expenses of the suit for the recovery of Rancho Panoche Grande, in California, by McGarraghan claim against the New Idria Mining Company.

Mr. GARFIELD renewed the point of order against the amendment, but the point was overruled.

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1875.

THE reduction of the public debt during the month of February, amounted to $6,630,000.

THE Post is as mad as a March hare over the passage of the Force bill, by the House. But, then, it was equally incensed when slavery was abolished.

IT IS by no means impossible that the adjournment of Congress may find Colorado and New Mexico still on the Territorial side of the door. And that is where they ought to be.

THE municipal government of New Orleans is in the hands of Democrats, and has been for a number of years. Yet we learn from the Nashville *Banner* that the city is bankrupt, and has not paid the last instalment on its bonds. These are the results of Democratic corruption and misrule.

THE depression of business in England parallels the stagnation which prevails here. The exports from that country show a falling off for the last two years ending February 1, from £257,400,000 to £237,000,000, a decline of $100,000,000, or about eight per cent., the largest downward fluctuation of any year since 1862.

OBJECTION is made to the exercise of suffrage by the blacks of the South because they are illiterate, but in what manner the negro, under Democratic rule, is ever to attain education and culture to raise him up to where the Democracy would be willing to give him the right of suffrage, not a solitary leader of that party has ever told us.

SUIT has been entered in the United States District Court at Indianapolis by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company against the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, to compel the specific performance of its contracts with the former company, to the nature of which reference has at different times been made in these columns.

LAST Saturday Commissioner DOUGLASS sent the following telegram to a Collector of Internal Revenue:

"Sell no more stamps for cigars than are needed to be attached to cigars sold or moved from the factory prior to change of law. Five dollar stamps will not pay six dollar tax."

It applies to all points, and hence is of general importance.

THE "Force bill" is so called because it proposes to empower the President to use forcible means to put down White League outrages, and other acts of mob violence against the laws and the public safety, and to protect the weak and despised from the persecution of the intolerant and strong. This, presumably, is the reason why the Democrats denounce the measure as "infamous."

IN NEW YORK the increased demand for money is regarded as positive evidence that legitimate trade is reviving, and with milder weather a steady improvement is confidently anticipated. Banks now find use for their spare capital, up to the full line of discount permitted. As country dealers fill up their depleted stock, the stir in trade and money circles will be more perceptible.

OUR people are still going to the London market for money, and getting it, too, it appears, without the least difficulty. Two or three weeks ago the Lehigh Valley Company asked for $3,000,000, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for $2,000,000; and a very cautious and conservative correspondent writes that the applications sent in for the stock will probably amount to at least four times the aggregate sum required.

AND now the Democratic Commonwealth of Georgia takes her place among the other repudiating States of the South, her Legislature having just declared unconstitutional, null and void the second series of $600,000 in bonds, indorsed by the State in 1870, issued to the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, notwithstanding that the indorsement was declared valid and binding by the Legislature of 1872. This is repudiation, simple and naked, and stands as a fair specimen of Democratic veracity and honor.

ACCORDING to the official returns, which have just reached us, the imports of wheat into Great Britain during the month of January, amounted to 2,627,060 cwt., of which 1,438,384 cwt. were from the United States. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, there is a dimunition of rather more than one million cwt. Of flour the imports have been 519,795 cwt., against 662,420 cwt.; while those of barley have increased from 748,396 cwt. in 1874 to 1,295,935 cwt., and of Indian corn from 952,165 cwt. to 1,305,605 cwt.

THE Ohio Prohibitionists are quite early in the field with their little game for helping the Democratic party. The experience of last fall, however, has probably taught a large number of temperance men their error. In half a dozen Congressional districts in that State a Prohibition ticket defeated the Republican candidate or endangered his success. The Democracy encouraged their separate action for the sole purpose of defeating legislation in the interest of law and order. It ought to be a lesson to them for all time to come.

A GENTLEMAN suggests that a vast loss of property along the Monongahela and Ohio rivers might be saved by the expenditure of a few hundreds of dollars in blowing up the great masses of ice piled up for three miles along the Yonghiogheny. He states that at and above the mouth of that stream the ice is from twenty-five to thirty-five feet high, and almost a solid mass. When this breaks up, as break up it must at no distant day, it will sweep everything before it. The suggestion is worth considering, at least, by river and insurance men.

THE United States District Court of Chicago has just rendered an important decision concerning the construction of the National Banking law. The question before the court was whether there was the power in any court to appoint a receiver to wind up the affairs of the bank in defense, or whether the delegation by the banking law of the power to the Comptroller of the Currency to appoint a receiver in certain contingencies does not exclude the authority of any other tribunal to do so. It was held that a court of equity has the power, where no other remedy exists, to marshal and distribute the assets of an insolvent corporation, just as an individual.

IN CONSEQUENCE of certain indications of the existence of an oil basin in the vicinity of Des Moines, Iowa, a thorough geological examination of the tract in question was recently made, the conclusion being that such a basin does exist, comprising an area of six miles in length by four in breadth. The oil sand-rock of this State was found, and petroleum at various points in some of its incipient forms, was also discovered. A well was sunk, and, at the depth of forty feet, reached a cavity filled with gas, which corresponded with the wells in this State. It is the general opinion that oil in paying quantities can be found in the basin by digging deep enough below the surface.

THE Democratic Legislature of West Virginia has ordered the impeachment of two Democratic State officers, the State Auditor and State Treasurer. We are not told what they have been impeached for; but it is certain it was not for voting the Republican ticket. Both of these officers are Democrats, and it is presumable they belong to the first families of that State. Their impeachment by a Democratic Legislature is pretty clear proof that their case must be a very bad one. If it had been capable of being covered up, the world would never have heard of it. We fear very much, from these and kindred developments, that the Democratic victories of last year have not brought the millennium about, as was expected. These two delinquents, while they were out of office, doubtless denounced every Republican office-holder as a thief; and as soon as they got into office themselves proceeded to show how easy it was for Democrats to do the very thing they charged their opponents with doing.

THE advance synopsis of the November report of the Bureau of Statistics, just received, shows that our imports for that month were $38,341,171, as against $29,085,743 for November, 1873, while the exports were $53,270,556, as against $55,781,894 in the previous year. For the eleven months ending November 30, the imports were $538,366,136, and the exports $662,449,339; the previous year the figures were $480,343,679 and $513,918,551 respectively. The total value of foreign commodities remaining in the warehouses of the United States November 30, 1874, was $44,185,852, as compared with $67,507,222 at the corresponding period of 1873. Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the total exports for the eleven months ended November 30, 1874, exceeded the total imports by $52,454,445, while, for the relating period of the previous year, the imports exceeded the exports by $21,454,241. These figures show that whilst our imports have been steadily growing smaller, our exports have been largely increased. We have lost in revenue, but gained in domestic wealth. The exhibit is by no means discouraging.

EDUCATION OF THE FRIENDLESS.

The discussion of the question of compulsory education, growing out of the attempt to introduce that system in Pennsylvania, has given rise to the incidental question, what, if you are going to enforce the attendance of all children at schools, is to be done with those children of the extremely poor, whose parents or guardians cannot maintain them, much less clothe them fit to attend any school whatever?

It must be manifest to the most superficial observer that the children who are wandering about the streets in rags, without sufficient clothing, without shoes, without hats, dirty, unkempt, and almost uncared for, cannot be expected to attend school, *as they are*, with other children in better condition. They must either have schools specially set apart for them, or the State, which forces their attendance, must fit them for attending.

A bill lately submitted to the State Senate, and negatived by its Committee on Education, had a bearing upon this question; but it was framed in such a manner as to hide, measurably, its real purpose, and hence the negative which the proper committee put upon it. Had it been more frankly drawn it might have fared better.

The real object of the bill, it is now given out, was to tax the State with the cost, merely, of the education of the waifs and strays that are picked up off the streets, in a condition unfit to attend the public schools, and entrust the feeding and the clothing of them to those charitable people who have provided institutions for that purpose.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* cites the Northern Home for Friendless Children as an institution of this kind, and there are many others of a similar nature in that city, although they are not numerous elsewhere. These institutions gather up the friendless or the needy young, clothe them, feed them and educate them, with great credit to humanity in general, and to those engaged in carrying them on, in particular. The claim is now set up that it is enough for individual benevolence to feed and clothe these waifs of the community; and the State, if she recognizes it as her right and duty to see that all are educated, should bear the cost of the education of those whom private charity has rescued from exposure and want, or cause the burden of it to be thrown upon the school fund of the municipality in which the needy and friendless are found.

This seems reasonable enough, stated as a general principle, and some such measure *must be* adopted if compulsory education becomes a part of the law. The bill we have referred to essayed to do this by charging the school district in which such an institution is maintained with so much per head, for each child annually educated in it; but this might result, in its practical operation, in throwing the whole burden of educating the friendless of an entire city upon a single school district.

Evidently the subject is one which has many sides, and it cannot be understood, in all its length and breadth, without careful and thorough examination. What, for instance, would be the effect of the establishment of such a principle, in encouraging *sectarian* schools for the friendless? If the State or the general school fund assumes to pay so much a year for the education of the extremely poor or friendless in charitable institutions, what is to hinder the formation of such institutions under purely sectarian control? There are plenty of such already existing; and if the State compels the trustees of the Philadelphia school fund to pay the Northern Home for Friendless Children so much per annum for each child educated within its walls, and so much for every other child educated in similar schools, with what consistency can it shut the doors of the same fund in the faces of the various sectarian orphans' asylums?

If the State is to compel the education of all, it must see that the means are provided for the education it exacts of its embryo citizens. It costs eleven dollars a head, annually, to teach each of the children educated in Pittsburgh; and if it costs that to educate them in the public schools, why, if many not now attending school, are gathered into charitable institutions and taught, should not the school fund of the city contribute an equal amount for *their* education? Our present schools and school system are not adequate, as at present arranged, for attending to the peculiar wants of these peculiar classes; and if the State imposes a penalty for non-attendance at school, it must either furnish the school, or see that those who do furnish it are properly paid.

There are incidental questions, as we have said, growing out of the great question of compulsory education. It is very easy to snarl at the Legislature for not solving such problems as these in a day; but the view widens out as the discussion progresses; and the longer it is kept up, the greater the necessity grows for making haste slowly. It is always well enough to look before you leap, and see where you are going to alight. When a State is asked to adopt a general principle for its guidance, simply to cover some specific case, those who ask it must remember that any general principle, once adopted, must be followed out to its legitimate consequences. It cannot be confined to the single case it was originally intended to aid.

Confounded Confusing Conundrum.

A mightily mixed question to solve, reader. Put a bandage around your head and consider the following: "Brigham Young married two sisters of Charlie Decker, and Decker married two daughters of Brigham by other women. All have children. Now, the off-spring of Clara Decker Young and Lucy Decker Young are cousins of Charlie Decker's children; but the latter are grandchildren of the former's father, and consequently nephews and nieces of their own cousins. But the nephews of a cousin and cousin relationship holding—are second cousins; hence Decker's children must hold that relationship toward each other. Decker's wives are half-sisters to the children of their own sisters-in-law, they are sisters-in-law to their own father, and aunts to their own half-sisters! Now, if the relationship was half blood throughout, the children of descent—at least in Indiana—would exclude them; but as it doubles on both sides they would probably be included. Hence the two Mrs. Deckers are (in law) their own aunts, while Clara D. and Lucy D. Young are legal grandmothers to their nieces, and the two sets of children are respectively cousins, aunts and nieces, and the Lord knows what beside. Elder Allsop married a widow and her oldest daughter, having at the same time a young daughter by a former wife, now happily deceased. All this family live in one house. The daughter of his oldest wife is half-sister to his second wife, and to the second wife's children; also, aunt to the second wife's children and consequently her own aunt-in-law. The daughter of the deceased wife is half-sister to all the other children, legal granddaughter to the second wife, legal half-sister to the other, and consequently aunt-in-law to herself." Well, this will suffice, for if they keep on they will eventually produce a boy who will be his own grandfather.

Cure for Consumption.

The New York *World* notes the discovery by a French Professor of comparative physiology of a cure for consumption, and one recommendation is that corn meal be eaten thrice a day in the form of "mush." Every other kind of diet (except "heating aliments, spices, coffee, wine and strong liquors") may be taken in addition, but corn meal must constitute the patient's principal nourishment, and under this course speedy improvement is promised, the ailment in question being credited with power "to dissolve the tubercles which form in the tissues of the lung, and heal the sore places they occupy." His reasoning, however, is not considered conclusive. We quote: In the South of France and Italy and Spain pulmonary consumption is a rare disease; in those regions the use of corn is common; ergo as clearly as that two and two make four, we may dismiss all considerations of climate and make up our minds that corn and consumption bear to each other an antidotally inverse ratio. But, unfortunately, if M. De Tarade had made his observations in America, he would have been compelled by parity of reasoning to sustain the contrary argument; for in many sections of this country where consumption is rife corn meal is a staple article of diet. With no desire to decry the value of this nutritious grain, we fear that despite this, and a score of other infallibilities which have had, or are now having, their day, we are as far off as ever from finding a specific for a malady the prevention of which is easier than its cure—both prevention and recovery depending on hygienic measures rather than on medicinal agents.

A NAMELESS GRAVE.

"A soldier of the Union mustered out."
Is the inscription on an unknown grave
At Newport News, beside the salt sea wave,
Nameless and dateless. Sentinel or scout,
Shot down in skirmish, or disastrous route
Of battle when the loud artillery drave
Its iron wedges through the ranks of brave
And doomed battalions storming the redoubt?
Thou unknown hero, sleeping by the sea,
In thy forgotten grave I with secret shame
I feel my pulses beat, my forehead burn
When I remember thou hast given for me
All that I thou hadst, thy life, thy very name,
And I can give thee nothing in return.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

California has wheat three feet above the ground.

The King of Burmah is going to start a newspaper.

And now the Illinois Central and Chicago and Alton roads are preparing for war.

The freshet in Tennessee is the most destructive one that has visited that State for years.

A Long Island farmer, who is suffering with small-pox, took the disease from a pet dog.

Nearly all the Munich artists have the intention of sending contributions to our Centennial Exhibition.

And now it turns out that Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, is no more a Democrat than a rose is a cabbage.

The American and National Express companies were yesterday consolidated under the former name.

Nasby defines the Boston Radical Club as "the Den of the Unintelligible, where they talk about the Unknowable."

Three of this winter's Legislatures have finished their work and adjourned—those of Nebraska, West Virginia and Maine.

Invalids and tourists returning from Florida report that the climate down there is exceptionably disagreeable this winter.

The Hubbites complain that the recent cooping of poultry in their Music hall has impregnated that edifice with an odor past endurance.

The cocoanut tree has been successfully planted in Florida, and its products will soon be sent from that State to the Northern markets.

The number of wooden houses in Chicago keeps that municipality in an anxious frame of mind, anticipatory of another conflagration.

Old business men of Colorado are getting the gold fever anew, and are leaving their business in Denver and other places for operations in the mines.

Chicago packers, during the packing season ending last Saturday, have handled 1,671,739 hogs, against 1,522,217 for the same period last season.

The building of a railroad through the White Mountains has gone steadily forward during the recent freezing term, one thousand men being engaged.

A slaughtered chicken, with a lump of gold in its gizzard has set the people of Belle Plaine, Iowa, to hunting for the spot on which the gluttonous fowl took its final meal.

England is charmed with the admirable state of preservation of some canned beef which is as fresh now as when put up a score of years ago for the British soldiers in the Crimea.

The people of Lyons, New York, are buying ice at a dollar a ton and melting it down so as to obtain water to meet their wants. Two-thirds of the cisterns of that place are dry.

A scheme for the redivision of Illinois and Indiana is soon to be brought up in the Legislature of the latter State. The idea is to unite the northern and southern parts of the two States.

An event which calls for Barnum's investigation is reported from Owen, Kentucky, where a mule, having lost her colt, is alleged to have adopted and reared a brood of goslings instead.

A Rhode Island paper says that a man was fined five dollars and costs in Providence last week, "for indecent intoxication." What is the punishment for the other kind of drunkenness?

Joint-stock religion. The British National Association of Spiritualists have formed themselves into a limited liability company, in order to propagate their creed by means of lectures and publications.

A Hartford, Connecticut, man now in South America, has obtained from the Brazilian Government the exclusive privilege for eight years to introduce a system of extinguishing fires by the use of chemicals.

Sewing schools were established in Providence, Rhode Island, seven years ago. Within that period 1,120 girls, gathered from the streets have attended it, 700 of whom are now employed as seamstresses at good wages.

Holland has 12,000 windmills in operation, each doing a six or ten-horse power service, through the twenty-four hours. They are kept up at an annual cost of $4,000,000, and perform all the service required of steam engines at one-twentieth the cost.

Under the act of Congress offering one hundred and sixty acres of land to any person who would plant forty acres of them in trees and cultivate them for eight years, about eleven hundred persons had taken up one hundred and seventy thousand acres of land in Minnesota, up to January.

Disestablishment is in the very air of England, and with it secular education by the State must come in. There will soon be no Established Church in Scotland; India moves in the same direction, and it will not be long before every dependency of Great Britain is free of the State Church yoke.

PERSONAL.

The old jail in Knoxville, Tenn., where Parson Brownlow was once locked up for expressing Union views, is being torn down, and a day or two since the old man had the extreme felicity of strolling down the street and watching the demolition.

Mr. George Smith has discovered among the Assyrian tablets in the British Museum the legend of the building of the Tower of Babel. The discovery is quite as important as that of the tablet relating to the Deluge, made known last year by the same gentleman.

James Murphy, Jr., the Irish giant, died in Baltimore on Friday, of bronchial affection, aged thirty-three. Murphy traveled several years with Barnum, and was well known in the United States. He was about eight feet high, and weighed three hundred and fifty pounds.

In a late number of the English *Army Gazette* appears the following significant announcement: "Major the Hon. Walter Harbord, of the Seventh Hussars, is removed from the army, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his services." He was cashiered for cheating at cards.

Mr. Doughty White, proprietor of the Manchester (Ky.) salt works, and father of John D. White, recently elected Republican Congressman from the Ninth Kentuky district, committed suicide a few days since by drowning. Before bowing himself into the water he tied himself so that he could not escape. The act is supposed to have resulted from temporary insanity. His brother, John White, once Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, terminated his life by suicide.

One of the contributions to the *Ark*, the paper published at the Boston fair in aid of the Society for the Prevention, etc., is an article by James T. Fields on "A Church-going Dog." A complimentary ticket was recently sent to Carlo Hunt, a noble setter of Weymouth, and, on Saturday, he made his appearance gayly decked and wearing on his collar a note as follows: "As I am the only dog invited to represent Norfolk county, I thank you for the invitation. I am the dog of Norfolk county join with me in approbation of the fair and its objects." He received more attention than anybody else present.

The President has appointed Dr. Wines, of New York, Commissioner to the International Prison Congress to be held at Rome next year. The International Penitentiary Commission, created by the Congress of London, of which the American Commissioner is President, will meet at Bruschal, Grand Duchy of Baden, in September, to frame a programme of procedure, and make all necessary arrangements for the Congress of Rome. Dr. Wines has been requested by his colleagues to prepare and lay before the approaching Congress a comprehensive review of the progress of prison reform throughout the civilized world; and it is understood that he will spend some time abroad, making the investigations necessary to a satisfactory discharge of that duty.

THE wardrobe of Pius IX. has attracted the attention of a pious Frenchman on a visit to Rome, and we gather some curious details from his letter to the Paris *Figaro*. The Pope wears out during the year six white silk capuchins, which his holiness chiefly spoils by taking snuff; these cost Pius IX. £16 a piece. His slippers, made of red cloth, embroidered in gold, cost from £5 to £6 a pair, and half a dozen pairs are used during the year, while the Pope in winter wears silk stockings over cotton ones, and in summer a mixture of silk and thread, for both of which he pays £1 a pair. His holiness' red mantle also, is worth £32. His cast-off garments are always burnt, no other use being thought sufficiently honorable for the clothes which have been worn by the vicar of heaven.

SPRING FASHIONS.

All About the New Fabrics and Costumes.

LYONS NOVELTIES AND SILKS.

Old Probabilities.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, February 28, 1875.

Nothing could suit business less than the weather which has been vouchsafed to us through "Old Probabilities." Since last autumn the extension of the warmth and beauty of our second summer into December held off trade in winter furs and fabrics just when it should have reached its height, nor did the severity of January and February renew it except to a limited extent. The cold weather in February, on the contrary, brought business to a dead stand still. Winter supplies were not needed or could be got along without, while no one felt like purchasing for spring. Lent, moreover, coming unusually early, put a stop to balls and festivities of all sorts requiring particularly elegant dresses and left all those interests which depend on ladies' dress stranded for a time on a barren and inhospitable shore.

The prospect is brightening now, however. There is a more healthful feeling throughout mercantile circles. Spring industries are becoming green and promise to flourish like spring grass, and spring fashions are beginning to make their appearance here and there in such glimpses as one obtains of the crocus or the trailing arbutus, under the dead leaves of the fall and winter. What they are to be? is an all important question with thousands of women, from whom fashion is really as remote as China, and who would be just as well off, and better, following all their own ideas and working up the subject of dress from their own point of view.

"I never look at a fashion plate," said one of the most successful dressmakers in New York, the other day. "I design for my olientel, and I will undertake to make an outfit for Saratoga in February that shall surpass in style, distinction and originality (and *these* are fas hion) anything made in this country or brought from Paris in May." I believed her. Quick, bright, active, with a genius for dress, she was master of the situation. I could not help comparing her position at the head of the dress-making department of a large and fashionable house, with that of many helpless women, wives of rich husbands, perhaps, but dependent as children, and hardly able to perform the simplest act without royal permission.

This was no French madame, but a young, fresh looking woman of Irish parentage, lifted out of her life of hard hand labor by the industrious cultivation of a naturally quick perception and mother wit. It was a treat to see her step from her coupe to the door of her place of business, walk with her quiet, assured manner to her own special department, lay aside her wrappings, which were silently received and taken charge of by the young lady attendant, and proceed to the inspection of a work-room on an upper floor.

Here the sight was one that would be curious enough to an unaccustomed eye; pink, blue, green, white and black silks and satins lay about in endless profusion. Long tables for cutting occupied part of the sewing miles of space, and upon others—cut low for the purpose—stood girls who were acting as lay figures for the arrangement of trimmings, flounces, trains, draping of overskirts, and the like. The presiding genius of the busy scene took in all details at a glance. Her orders were given with the rapidity, minuteness and accuracy of a general commanding an army. Nothing escaped her and nothing seemed to have been forgotten. I cannot express the feeling of delight and pleasure with which I saw the exhibition of unconscious power and the air of command. Here was a working woman sprung from the ranks, making no vulgar pretense, but actually queening it in her own right, as few of her fashionable customers would ever dare to do. "Oh!" I thought, "if women could only see this and recognize it, learn how to obtain power by the exercise of their own faculties, the world would no longer echo to the sound of their moanings and complainings.

SPRING FABRICS.

It is prints, cambrics and percales that always strike the first notes of approaching spring. After St. Valentine's day they begin to make their appearance in the shop windows, and upon bright, sunny February mornings peep delicately and attractively forth upon the passers-by and tempt ladies to a purchase which, though not always what they want, is neither important enough nor unwise enough to regret. It is only this that the earliest fabrics shown usually belong to last year's styles and are superseded later by something which everyone recognizes as something newer and fresher. The stripes and the dots, for example, look pretty enough until you have seen the imitations of diagonals and checked borders, the invisible checks with borders in distinct colors, and the perfect imitation of the mesh of a fishnet with lace like border in black or white. These are so new they cannot be mistaken, and they are bound to "take." They are accompanied by plates showing the style of making a walking skirt with a single flounce edged and headed by the border, a tablier overskirt with sash and basque with square collar, all finished with the border, and that therefore require no other trimming.

The finish of these cottons is fully equal to foulard, and the patterns are those of handsome diagonal and embroidered wool. The new open English embroidery is also imitated most successfully, the pretty wheel patterns forming the body part of the dress, and handsome leaves or ovals, in perfect imitation of English work, form the border. There are also small chintz patterns with flower borders, but these are not in demand, the preference being decidedly for the gray grounds and cloth, lace or embroidery patterns.

NEW CAMEL'S-HAIR CLOTH.

There are no novelties, except in design, in spring woolens. The fashionable materials are fine camel's-hair cloth, tweeds and homespuns in invisible checks, composed of a mixture of gray and black, or two shades of gray, or a somewhat lighter combination of many sorts or colors, or of two, with striped bars or broken lines of color running through them. These will be made up into costumes and worn over black silk skirts, or a plain gray fabric will be chosen for the body part of the whole dress and the body part used for trimming, or the body part of the dress may be made of the check and the plain part used for sleeves or folds. Fine challies made of silk and wool, always pretty, but tame and ineffective when made up into suits, are improved by the introduction of irregular knots of wool of a darker shade from the ground; thus, gray upon gray, brown upon ecru, and the like. This makes up well into sleeveless tunics, polonaises and costumes, the skirt and sleeves being composed of silk or poplin the shade of the knots.

Plainer and cheaper materials consist of twilled de bege, a very useful and serviceable fabric, much like what was formerly known as "nun's serge," only the twill is finer. A new French material is made of wool, so fine and well made as to be almost equal in appearance and wear to the all wool manufactures. Of trashy "Japanese" silks and poplins there are as present none to be seen. The rage for softly draping fabrics has excluded all stiff and wiry productions during the past few years, and these will not return.

SILK AND CASHMERE COSTUMES.

A new distinction is pressed upon the attention of the admirers of black silks this season, and that is with regard to the difference between machine and hand-spun silk. Machine made silks, it is asserted, are always more or less harsh and rough, no matter how rich or heavy. It is the hand-spun silks alone which preserve a perfect purity and a softness which makes them drape gracefully, and therefore adapts them particularly to the present style of costume. The new cashmeres and hand-spun silks are any more durable than it is possible to make them by machine, only that they take a softer and finer finish, and are therefore very properly selected for every-day purposes.

Few all silk dresses or costumes are made up this season, however. The demand is for a mixture of silk and cashmere or of silk and velvet. In the first combination the cashmere forms the body part of the dress, the silk the fine knife-pleatings, which are narrow and laid on very minutely and with crimping. Also the mountings upon the basque and sleeves, little silk side-pockets for example, falling collar, lining of the narrow stand-up collar, pleatings at the wrists and perhaps a vest.

The overskirt is almost straight around, ornamented with silk straps across the front, open entirely down the back and draped and fastened together with large bows of black ribbon. Very rich costumes of silk and velvet, on the contrary, are made with a petticoat entirely of velvet, finished with a deep flounce or overskirt of silk, embroidered and trimmed with wide Chantilly lace and cuirass or close fitting basque embroidered and trimmed with lace. The petticoat may be worn in summer upon occasions at the seaside, and in cool localities with a polonaise of the white damasked or ecru open meshed fabrics, which were introduced late last season, will be even more fashionably worn this year because better known, and because they are the rage abroad.

The silk costume is also perfect in itself, for if velvet sleeves are used with the velvet skirt, a second pair is made of silk and held in reserve for future requirement.

BLACK GRENADINES.

There is a certain kind of plain, all silk, heavily meshed grenadines, which are just as standard as black silk. Many ladies would just as soon be without one as the other, and, indeed, one is nearly as useful and available as the other. But these are not the fashionable grenadines par excellence. The latter always change their style and pattern every season, and this year make their appearance in small and large checkerboard patterns, the squares filled in with silk netting of cobweb fineness, differing in size, the broad or narrow bars crossing like ribbons, and alternately in squares of ribbed satin, plain silk or crape.

The stripes of last year have lost their vogue. Some will be worn, of course, as they are in the market, but the new imported costumes will all be composed of the cross-barred grenadines, made over complete costumes of black or colored silk, and the fashionables will copy from these.

Fine jet will be largely used on grenadine costumes and suits, because the market is stocked with it, but this season will finish it up. Thrifty ladies who want a suit to look well two seasons had better avoid it.

LYONS NOVELTIES.

Almost all the Lyons novelties are open meshed fabrics of silk intended for wear over a complete under dress of solid silk The patterns are like the ecru silk and canvass fish net and barred Mexicaines of last season, but they produce a very different effect by having a contrasting color or shade woven in them. The new styles, for example, are a combination of ecru and white, ecru and brown, ecru and blue, ecru and garnet, or they are blue upon blue, brown upon brown, in two not near but not exactly opposite or contrasting shades. These will be worn over a silk of the darker shade or one of another color, as in the case of the ecru and white, which would be charming over pale pink or blue.

Then, in addition to the absolutely transparent grenadines, which require a silk under dress, there are the soft twilled satin damasks and matelasse, parts of whose patterns form a netting as fine as the open work of a delicate stocking, and thick as if made of sewing silk. The newest fabrics in fine, rich and expensive as they are, form nothing more than a veil to the dress, which must be in all respects as complete as if worn without them.

The new ribbons, scarfs and neckties are in twilled damask or matelasse patterns, and the scarfs will form a very popular trimming for straw hats. Matelasse and China crape will be used upon chip.

THE "ULSTER."

New spring waterproofs for ladies are made after the "Ulster" pattern for gentlemen, which is a long straight sack, belted in from the sides upon the back, and finished with a shawl-shaped hood and pockets, including a neat little pocket in the cuff of the sleeve for car fare, stamps, tickets, &c.

The same design will be used for linen as the warm weather approaches. Though it has nothing of beauty to recommend it, there is something refreshing in the plain and unpretending ugliness after the "looping" and "draping" *ad infinitum* with which we have been nauseated.

HATS AND HINTS.

Spring hats and bonnets are all of straw or chip, with wide brims and low crowns somewhat heightened by the trimming. The brims are raised or depressed, partially or wholly, to suit the fancy of the wearer, but are generally raised sufficiently to admit of a spray or wreath of flowers beneath.

Large quantities of flowers are used upon dressy hats and bonnets, and there is a special fancy for large, soft white roses upon the early specimens of white chip, and for a silken scarf, which constitutes the important part of the trimming upon hats for traveling and *negligé*.

Navy blue is still fashionably worn in felt hats and costumes, but in straw it is not considered necessary to strictly repeat the color of the dress. White straw and chip are trimmed with brown for brown suits, and black straws are enlivened with white or with a dash of bright color.

Skirts are still cut long and tied up with strings for walking. They are perfectly plain, except at the back, where they are laid in a broad triple box-pleat.

Sleeves are long and close, narrow at the wrist except in the case of a low boddice, and this is often cut a low square with a deep cape across the shoulder, and, if the wearer has fine arms, without any sleeves at all.

All low boddices are cut with bias fronts, closed with a piping and buttoned or laced at the back.

New cuirass basques (glove fitting) are lined with a new soft twilled silk, strong and made for the purpose which yields to every motion of the figure. These are buttoned entirely down the back, and fit like a coat of mail.

JENNIE JUNE.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Allentown Home Woolen Mill has stopped on account of the scarcity of coal.

Two million feet of lumber is piled at Lacytown, Tionesta creek, Forest county, Pa., awaiting spring trade.

As soon as the frost gets out of the ground over 10,000 men now unemployed will find work on the public improvements about to be made in Philadelphia.

Several trains have been recently taken off the Lebanon Valley Railroad, and their crews suspended for a few weeks. This has been done on account of an alleged slack trade on that line.

The Spearman furnace is now blowing out on account of the miners' strike. Of the nine furnaces in Sharpsville, every one is now out of blast, and bottom has been reached.—*Mercer, Pa., Dispatch.*

The Scranton steel mills in progress of erection, will be the largest in the country, and will give employment to over a thousand men, it is said. The mills will not only make steel but will furnish merchant steel of all kinds.

Bowman's rolling mill, at Lebanon, Pa., is making fine sheet-iron at the rate of forty-five tons per week, and employing sixty workingmen. On Monday the force will be increased to one hundred men, and about eighty-five tons manufactured weekly.

The "Rochester, Pa., Tumbler Company" is running with full force day and night, employing one hundred hands. The company has all the orders it can fill, even during these dull times, having opened up a wholesale trade in the largest cities from Maine to Kansas, as well as in Canada. Their goods are in great demand wherever known, and they are constantly increasing their facilities for manufacturing them.

The Blair Iron and Steel Company, of Blair county, Pa., are putting up a new open-hearth melting furnace, and are erecting a building for it. When this furnace is completed the capacity of the works will be ninety-four tons of steel ingots per week. This company's steel is manufactured from an iron specially made by what is called the "Blair direct process," and the demand for it is so enormous that they could dispose of ten times the amount their works is capable of producing.

The *Miners' Journal*, February 26, says the quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the last week was 11,946 tons, against 12,646 tons for the corresponding week last year. The supply sent from all the regions for the last week was 123,724 tons anthracite, and 37,695 tons bituminous; for the week 160,819 tons, against 225,696 tons for the corresponding week last year. Decrease, 64,877 tons. The whole supply sent so far this year is 1,802,786 tons, against 2,227,869 tons to corresponding week last year; decrease so far, 425,074 tons, of which 417,698 tons are anthracite.

The Meadville *Journal* says: "There is being built at Franklin, by the Galena Oil Company, a miniature oil farm for exhibition at the coming Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. It will be a complete and accurate representation, upon a reduced scale, of a section of the oil region. There will be rocks, bluffs, hills and ravines, creeks and rivers. There will be railroads with trains in motion, moved by a miniature engine. There will be four oil wells in the process of drilling, other wells pumping, horses and drays transporting the oily product overland, pipe lines, tanks, a village containing all the residences of the successful operators, and the pine-board shanty of the pumper, and in the foreground the Galena Oil Company's works, including tanks, stills, engines, agitators, store houses, etc. The whole 'farm' will occupy a space of about twenty feet square, and will cost many hundreds of dollars. There will be several small engines to run the wells, drills, railroad trains and refinery. This ingenious contrivance is constructed in sections, and can be easily taken apart for transportation."

Curiosities of Language.

The Hindus are said to have no word for "friend." The Italians have no equivalent for our "humility." The Russian dictionary gives a word the definition of which is, "not to have enough button on your foot-man's waistcoat;" a second means to "kill over again;" a third "to earn by dancing." The Germans call a thimble a "finger hat," which it certainly is, and a grasshopper a "hay-horse." A glove with them is a "hand-shoe," showing that they wore shoes before gloves. The French, strange to say, have no verb which means to run a Frenchman speak of "kicking" any one. The nearest approach he, in his politeness, makes to it, is to threaten to "give a bow with his foot," the same thing, probably, to the recipient in either case, but it seems to want the directness, the energy, of our "kick." The terms "up stairs" and "down stairs" are also unknown in French.

Owing to the high prices which the Chinese are obliged to pay for foreign coal and pig iron, the authorities have determined to utilize some of their vast coal fields and deposits of iron stone.

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UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

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Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

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STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

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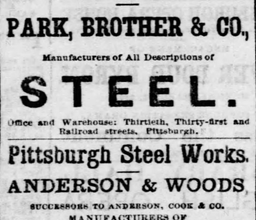

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ROBERT ARTHURS, President.

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People's Savings Bank

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CAPITAL.....$300,000

INCORPORATED 1866.

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE

Next below the Safe Deposit Company.

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WM. EEA.....Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd, E. P. Jones,
Wm. Eea, Hugh Moore,
Edward Gregg, R. H. Hartley,
Thos. Wightman, Wm. Hallman,
J. K. Moorhead,
SIDNEY E. WOOD, BONNHORST, Secretary and Treasurer.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate securities.

Office open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where the Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.

R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

W. MCCANDLESS.....Cashier.

CENTRAL BANK,

No. 47 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL.....$100,000.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS

Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

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James Bown, Paul H. Hacke,
J. H. Walter, James Wilson.

THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
D. W. C. DAVIES, Cashier.
M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier. This

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

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Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

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MAX SCHAMBERG, 162 Smithfield street.

E. MCCORMICK, 6127 Sarah street, South Side.

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Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports.

WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, I will expose at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of March, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Monongahela Wharf, the Steam Tug

LITTLE GIANT,

HER BOATS, MACHINERY, FURNITURE, APPAREL, TACKLE, &c.

Libeled, seized, attached and condemned as the property of ROBERT CORNELL and ANDREW WORLING.

JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal.

February 23, 1875.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, and to me directed, I will expose at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of March, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Monongahela Wharf, the steam tug

LEOPARD,

Whereof Thomas Muse is, or lately was, Master, HER BOATS, MACHINERY, FURNITURE, APPAREL, TACKLE, &c.

Libeled, seized, attached and condemned as the property of Robert Cornell and Andrew Worling.

JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal.

February 23, 1875.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 1, 1875.

Trade and finances in the Pittsburgh market are as a rule very quiet, and there seems but little disposition to take any interest in the future, while so much uncertainty surrounds the great staples of our local trade.

Money continues abundant in the leading banks, although the smaller institutions, supported by the retail traders entirely, report their funds discounted up as closely as circumstances will allow. Some of the country banks are seekers for investments on commercial paper or on collaterals.

—We hear of some half a dozen of our local banks that have applied for charters under the recent act of Congress. The First National, of McKeesport, and the First National, of Allegheny, have been authorized to begin business. Several of the old banks are contemplating the surrender of their circulation to the minimum. The reasons assigned for this surrender is that bonds are high, and they prefer to sell them at present prices to holding them in the United States Treasury. It is also argued that now, banking being free, they can get their circulation back at any time, and intimate that when bonds drop to 105 or 108 they will buy them to deposit for circulation.

—Five per cent. bonds, 10-40's, are weak to-day, ex-coupon 113¾ to 114, which is ¾ less than par in gold. The 5's of 1881, with 30 days accrued interest, are worth to-day 114¾, or about ½ per cent. premium in coin. The tendency of prices during the coming year is not subject to so many conflicting influences that it is difficult to attempt to forecast the future of quotations. When the premium on gold advances without a corresponding advance in the currency price of bonds, the gold price of bonds is relatively lower, because the currency they will sell for will buy less gold, and this favors the export of bonds. When, however, gold declines, without a corresponding decline in the currency price of bonds, it makes the gold price of bonds relatively higher, and favors their importation. One of the main causes of the high price of gold is the need of it to pay for bonds imported from Europe.

Should we have an active business season during the spring and summer sufficient to employ the surplus capital of the country, the demand for bonds as a temporary investment will fall off, and large amounts now so held will be pressed upon the market for sale.

The present situation clearly demonstrates one thing, and that is that the condition of our home gold market is largely dependent upon the condition of the European money market. When money is plenty there it seeks investment in American securities, and the export of those securities prevents the export of gold, and thus keeps down the premium. When money is active in Europe American securities are sold and sent here for returns in gold, which must be shipped abroad in payment, clearing the market of the commercial supply and advancing the premium.

Some few years ago, when the export of railroad and Government bonds was large, gold dropped to 109, and many people fancied we were coming to specie payments rapidly, when the truth was we were running as rapidly in debt to Europe. It would seem, then, that the future price of Government bonds is dependent upon the revival of business. Should the present stagnation continue throughout the year, we may look for higher prices for bonds, and should an active business season be inaugurated we may expect lower prices.

—From the annual report of the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts, an important fact is learned in regard to cheap trains to suburban places of residence about our crowded commercial and manufacturing centers, where the laboring people can obtain comfortable places at reasonable prices. The experiment of running these cheap trains has proved a decided and growing success. The fare is uniform upon the Eastern Railroad—seven cents for all distances between Lynn and Boston: The consequence has been that travel was increased 50 per cent. over last year, the greatest increase being in January and the least in May. These trips through the past year have averaged the load with 81 20 cents, while the returns of the road show that the cost of making the trip was 77 cents on the average. Thus carrying is net profit of $7 39 per trip the second year of the trial. This was equal to 35c per mile, while the total average profit upon passenger trains over the entire line has been 48.6 per mile, making the cheap trains 7 per cent. more profitable than the other trains. The report ventures the prediction that in another year the whole passenger train will prove the most profitable one running into or out of Boston.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, }
BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, }
NEW YORK, February 27, 1875. }

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The feature of our stock market to-day has been the continued depression in the Western or Granger stocks. The news from Washington, the probable defeat of the bill to amend the Potter law, and to-day when newspapers announced the defeat of the measure, Northwestern broke to 38½, a decline of 2¾ per cent. from the opening price. The other market was buoyant, and sympathizing with the weakness in Western stocks, but the whole list strength ened on a good general demand, except Erie and Toledo. We are inclined to believe that the failure of the bill above referred to has been the principal cause of the break in Western prices ought to react. Pacific Mail has been strong every day, and is the most conspicuous of going higher. Western Union also has been in active demand. Wabash, in late dealings, during in the general buoyancy, advanced to 11½, closing at 11¾@11¾.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the stock sales each of the New York Stock Exchange during the day Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 1, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	118¾	...	118¾	...	118¾	...
5-20's, 1865	118¾	...	118¾	...	118¾	...
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	...	117¾	...	117¾	...
5-20's, 1867	118¾	...	118¾	...	118¾	...
5-20's, 1867, Registered	118	...	118	...	118	...
5-20's, 1868	118¾	...	118¾	...	118¾	...
10-40's	113¼	...	113¼	...	113¼	...
10-40's, Registered	113¼	...	113¼	...	113¼	...
Currency 6's	118¾	...	118¾	...	118¾	...
New 5 per cents	114¼	...	114¼	...	114¼	...
Pacific 6's, Mission Tel.	101¼	...	101¼	...	101¼	...
Quicksilver	10	...	10	...	10	...
Pacific Mail	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Panama	111	...	112	...	...	...
Adams Express	85	...	85	...	...	...
Wells-Fargo Express	85	...	85	...	...	...
American Express	57	...	57	...	...	...
United States Exp'ss	97	...	97	...	...	...
New York Central	101¼	101¼	101¼	...	...	101¼
Erie	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
Michigan Central	107	...	107	...	...	...
Michigan Southern	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Illinois Central	100	...	100	...	...	...
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92¾	...	92¾	...	...	...
Chicago & Northw'n	39¾	39¾	39	38¾	39¼	39¼
Do preferred	71	71	71	71	71	71
Rock Island	102¾	...	102¾	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	...	31¾	...	31¾	32¼
Toledo	40¾	...	40¾	40¾	40¾	41¼
Wabash	11¾	...	11¾	...	...	...
Do preferred	25	...	25	...	...	...
Harlem	128	...	128	...	...	...
Hannibal & St. Jo.	15¾	...	15¾	...	...	...
C., C. & I. C.	64	...	64	...	...	...
Terre Haute, com.	...	...	...	...	66	...
Do new	...	...	65	...	65	...
North Carolinas, 6's	...	...	35	...	35	...
South Carolinas, July	...	...	70	...	70	...
Missouri 6's	...	...	97	...	...	...

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	55¾	...
Pennsylvania Central Scrip	107	...
Reading, sales	50¾	...
Penn'a Co.'s & N. Jersey	132	...
Oil Creek	10¾	11¾
Lehigh Valley	63¾	...
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾	92
Central Transportation	44¾	44¾
Pitts., Cin. and St. L., m. b.	...	75

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, March 1, 1875. }

The unfavorable weather to-day hindered trade to a remarkable degree. Transactions at the Chamber of Commerce this morning were very limited, and most of the time was spent in discussing the aspect of the election of officers, which takes place to-morrow. There was considerable talk on the questions arising out of the election which are alluded to more at length elsewhere. Values are generally steady. The upward tendency in brooms and broom corn continues, and we advance our quotations. With that exception we have no important alterations in quotations to report. The stock of sugars at the various Eastern points is given as follows by the New York *Shipping List:*

Stock in New York.	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	MELADO Hhds.
Feb. 26, 1875	20,994	32,519	162,174	721
Feb. 26, 1874	20,971	30,588	157,995	2,175
Feb. 27, 1873	11,421	24,092	84,819	3,005
Feb. 28, 1872	15,164	27,741	122,111	803

Boston, February 24.—John A. Emmons & Co.:

SUGAR.	Receipts for the week.	Estimated 1875.	Stock. 1874.
Hhds	2,477	1,641	280
Boxes	100	1,250	90
Manilla, mats	42,476	55,794	97,993
Brazil, bags	...	2,112	...
Java, bags	4,270	15,602	6,721
Java, bbls	7,466	34,732	17,988
Various, bags	...	9,307	...
Stock in transit	...	11,729	7,384

Sales 40 hhds and 80 bxs Matanzas at 7 12-16c; 575 hhds, 7¾c; 391 Cienfuegos, 7¾c; 250 Demerara, 7¾c; 1,100 bxs No. 12, P. S. Clayed, 8½c; and 1,000 bags Singapore, 6½c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—[Barry & Hoogewerff.]

Sugar—	Hhds	Bxs.	Bags.
Stock, February 17, 1875	712	1,388	...
Receipts since	808	2,603	...
Total	1,570	3,988	...
Estimated stock to-day	1,570	3,988	...
Stock, February 25, 1874	6,616	2,037	8,500
Imports to February 24, 1875	3,371	8,595	109
Imports to February 25, 1874	10,809	10,929	125
Imports to February 26, 1872	12,585	8,783	4,100

—The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,716
Cheese, bxs	20
Wheat, bus	753
Rye, sks	68
Butter, pkgs	202
Bacon, lbs	16
Hay, bales	200
Apples, bbls	393
Corn, sks	510
Barley, sks	370
Oats, sks	5,353
Bacon, pcs	340
Potatoes, bus	370

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The trade in grain to-day was only moderate, being largely in a jobbing way from store. No sales in round lots were reported at the Chamber of Commerce this morning. Receipts are about an average except in oats, which are coming in very freely. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@1 35 per bushel, extra Michigan, March 1, closing Saturday, $1 25@1 26; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; amber do $1 16@1 19; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 14@1 17. Corn was in moderate demand with an average supply. We quote shelled at 75@76c for high-mixed; 71@73c for low-mixed; car was steady at 75@76c for prime yellow; 72@74c for mixed. Oats are in liberal supply; over 12,000 bushels having arrived today. The market was a trifle easier, but without quotable change. We quote 62@66c per bushel for white; 63@64c for mixed. Rye and barley are unchanged.

FLOUR—The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 00 per bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 25c off $ bbl. The jobbing prices of the local dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $8 00@8 25; Wisconsin do $7 75@8 00; choice red winter do $7 50@7 75; Minnesota do $7 50@7 75; Graham flour $6 75; self-rising flour, in 5 lb. cotton bags, $1 75@2 00; buckwheat, old do $5 75; new $5 50@5 75; cornmeal 75@80c per bushel.

HAY—We quote timothy on track, at $22 00@23 00; mixed do $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store $8 quoted at $20 00@22 00; straw is selling at $9 00@27 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2 loss.

Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 @ ton.

MILL-FEED—We quote bran in quantity on track, at $22 00@23 00; shorts $24 00@25 00 @ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is selling at $20 00@27 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2 loss.

Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 @ ton.

Mixed feed—Corn and oats, in quantity, $1 45 per cwt; shorts $1 25@1 35 per cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 per cwt; chopped feed $1 35@1 40 per cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 per cwt.

GROCERIES.

The market for groceries is still devoid of animation, and business is limited to a small jobbing and order trade. Prices current are unchanged as follows:

Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24½c	Standard A	10¾c
Choice Rio	23½c	Granulated	10¾c
Prime Rio	22 c	Standard extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	20 c	Franklin extra C	9¾c
Java	33 c	American extra do	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8@9¾c
Rio, in papers	28 c	Loaf	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	27½c	Crushed	11¾c
Java, in papers	34½c	Powdered	11¾c
Java, in bulk	40½c	Granulated	11¾c
Teas.	₱ lb.	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Strictly c'ce N. O.	75c
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Prime	70c
Imperial	50c@ 90	Good	68c
Japan	55c@ 1 00	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	20c@ 85	Ex. white drips	75c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	60c
Souchong	25c@ 85	Lower grades	45@60c
Rice.	₱ lb.	*Raisins.*	
Choice Carolina	8½c	Layers, ₱ bx	$3 25
Patna	7½@8 c	Valentias, ₱ ₱	12 c
Rangoon	7½@7½c	Currants, ₱ ₱	7½c
Spices.		Prunes	10@11 c
Cloves	55 c	*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Alspice	17½@18c	Common	5½c
Cassia	40 @45 c	Silver gloss	9½c
Nutmegs	$1 25@1 40	Corn	10½c
Pepper	26 @27 c	*Soda.*	
Candles.		Bi-carb, ₱ 10-lb kgs	6c
Star, full weight	18c	Bi-carb, ₱ ₱ papers	8c
Stearine	15c		

FISH—There is a moderately active jobbing trade, at generally steady prices. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel ₱ bbl	$25 00	Large do, ₱ 100	$6 50
No. 1 mess	22 00	Boneless codfish	8
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	White fish, ₱ half bbl	6 50
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	Lake herring, ₱ half bbl	4 85
Extra No. 2	14 00	Lake herring, ₱ kit	1 00
No. 1 bay	12 00	Pickerel, herring, ₱ bbl	8 50@9 00
No. 2	11 00	Round do	6 25@7 00
Georges codfish	9 00		
Shelling	6 00		

TOBACCO—The market is quiet and unchanged. Quotations are as follows:

Spun cotton	57@60c	Rough & Ready	65@75c
Black Navy	52@55c	Fine Cut Plugs	70@90c
Black Twists	54@55c	Fine Cut	55@65c
Black Cavendish	60@65c	Nigger Head	55@60c
Louisville Navy	60@65c	Scotch Snuff	60@65c
Louisville Cav	65@70c	Black Snuff	60@65c
Virginia Navy	45@50c	Old Gold	42@50c
Virginia Tens	55@60c	Cigars	...
Virginia Twists	50@55c	Stogie Penn'a Seed	$15@20
Double Twists	60@62c	Connecticut	25@30
Flounders	60@62c	Seed & Havana	30@35
Bright Navy	60@70c	Havana	60@$1 50

CANNED GOODS—There is a moderate but steady jobbing trade. Tomatoes, 3-lb cans, per doz, $1 75@2 00; peaches, 3-lb cans, per doz, $2 50; corn, 2-lb cans, per doz, 2@2½; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans, $1 75@2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; raspberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; asparagus,

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be
Fifteen Cents Per Week.
Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Allegheny Carriers' Report.

The following shows the business done by Allegheny carriers during February, 1875:

	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail letters	79,144	37,578
Mail postal cards	11,207	2,307
Drop letters	6,959	4,817
Drop postal cards	2,369	3,091
Papers	43,435	

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 28, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 1, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind: Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	29.87	32	100	E.	Fresh.	H snow
2 P.M.	29.56	42	83	S. E.	Gentle	Foggy.
9 P.M.	29.49	46	92	S.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer.. 29.60 Highest thermom.... 46
Mean thermom.... 41 Lowest thermom.. 18
Rainfall..... .01

Attempt to Blow up a Safe.

At some time between one and three o'clock yesterday morning, burglars entered the office of Jackson's steel works, Eighth ward, Allegheny, and attempted to blow open a safe containing a large amount of money. The attempt fortunately proved a failure, no other damage than the destruction of the combination being done.

Allegheny Mayor's Office Business.

The following is Clerk Crawford's report of the business done at the Allegheny Mayor's office during last month:

Arrests—Disorderly conduct, 56; drunk, 46; vagrancy, 26; Court charges, 18; violation city ordinance, 27; violation Health ordinance, 3; incorrigibility, 1; vicious conduct, 1; suspicious characters, 2. Total 183.

Dispositions—Paid fines, 40; discharged, 73; withdrawn, 16; committed to Work House, 9; committed to jail, 29; committed for trial, 4; committed to Reform School, 2; entered bail for trial, 6; held over, 4. Total, 183.

No Money Available in the City Treasury.

The police force and other employees will receive their warrants to-day, but will fail to procure the cash for them for want of available funds in the City Treasury. Unfortunately this condition of affairs will remain until August. Taxes will not come in during June, it is true, but the Treasurer informs us all of the June and part of the July receipts will be needed to pay the Jury Bonds. Holders of warrants are advised, if they are compelled to realize the money, to take their warrants to some one of the banks, and not suffer extortionate charges from street brokers.

Bank Consolidation.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Real Estate Bank, held in the banking house, March 1, 1875, Hon. H. S. Fleming was called to the chair, and J. C. Patterson was chosen Secretary.

Mr. John Dean was called on to state the object of the meeting, which was to consolidate the Real Estate and Union Dime Savings Banks of Allegheny, and to organize a national bank under the recent act of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Lysle, the Directors were instructed to change the bank to a national bank. Adopted unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Ogden, the Directors were authorized to consolidate the two banks under the title of the Third National Bank of Allegheny, with a capital of $200,000.

The Allegheny Girl Wedded in Washington.

The Washington, D. C., *Star*, of Saturday, says: "Major R. L. Shelley, of New Orleans, who has been spending the winter in Washington in the interest of the rebuilding of the levees of the Mississippi, was last evening married at Epiphany church, to Miss Josephine R. Sowell, of Pittsburgh, who, with her mother, has been living at Willard's Hotel for the past two months. Major Shelley was in journalism for a long time, having been the correspondent in the South for the New York Herald during the war, until the close of the war. The young bride is a beautiful blonde, such as smoky Pittsburgh, oddly enough, has many to boast."

The Washington correspondent of the *Leader* writes that the wedding was consummated on a ten days' acquaintanceship, without the knowledge of Mrs. Sowell, until the knot was tied. It was immediately telegraphed to; that the mother and father of the girl are deeply grieved at her conduct, and that her father had refused to have any interview with her or her husband.

Protest From the Oil Refiners.

A meeting of the Petroleum Association was held yesterday, when a discussion was had on the bill now before the Legislature, providing for the appointment of inspectors and gaugers. As the sense of the association on the act, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A bill has been reported favorably by Mr. Parker, of the Judiciary Committee, providing for the appointment of inspectors and gaugers in the several counties in this Commonwealth, which bill, in its provisions, will be extremely burdensome and obnoxious to the oil trade of the State, which is already languishing and overtaxed; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the refiners of Pittsburgh, as an association, and individually, do respectfully and most earnestly protest against the passage of said bill, knowing, as we do, that the interests involved are now sufficiently protected; and we hereby urge our representatives to oppose, by all honorable means, the passage of said bill, or any bill calculated to impose additional tax upon the trade.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

James Tyson, bankrupt, Crawford county. An order was made for the sale of certain promissory notes, book accounts and other judgments.

W. D. Dodge, bankrupt, Erie. An order for the discharge of the bankrupt was made.

Collins Brothers, bankrupts, Titusville. Order made for the sale of certain book accounts, etc.

Lyman Stewart *et al.*, partners as the Titusville Savings bank. The names of Wm. T. Neill *et al.* were stricken out and the remaining defendants adjudged bankrupt, namely: Lyman Stewart, C. C. Dudfield, J. G. Jackson, F. W. Ames, Frederick Bates, Wm. Lowrie, Charlotte A. Holden, Wm. M. Ewing, E. H. Thompson, T. J. Smiley, Daniel B. Cady and Joseph J. Holden.

Waring Bros. and Waring Bros. & Co., debtors. Application was made for an injunction and the hearing of the argument of the same fixed for the 26th inst., and in the meantime restraining W. J. Kountz, trustee of the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, and Brown & Lambie, from performing the act sought to be enjoined, and especially from taking judgment against said debtors, or either of them, in any suit or suits in the Common Pleas Court until the further order of this Court. A similar order was made in the case of Henry Holdship.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The argument list is still under consideration.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

James Benny, Jr., vs. Charles C. Bailey, an action to recover money alleged to be due on a partnership contract. Jury out.

Eliza Caveney and Peter Caveney vs. Ellen and Edward Coyle. An action to recover damages for alleged false arrest and imprisonment. Jury out.

Wilson vs. McGinnis. An action on a note. On trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Pursuant to the recent act of Assembly, the Common Pleas Judges assigned the duty of holding the Quarter Sessions Court, this term to Judge Ewing, President of the Common Pleas No. 2.

The grand jurors were called and sworn, and John D. Bailey was designated as foreman. Following are the names of the jurors:

Daniel Boden, John Black, Fred. Becker, John D. Bailey, H. W. Cunicotti, William Carr, Charles Gibson (colored), George Hale, Somerlie Hunson, J. P. D. Keating, P. Little, Wm. Lewis, Frank Lutz, James C. Lewis, Wm. Lloyd, Wm. J. Martin, H. Myers, Wm. Pollock, Wm. Roddy, Joseph Spang, J. H. Stewart, John S. Stewart, Hugh Woodside and Peter Young.

The usual charge was then delivered, but his Honor stated that he had nothing special for their consideration. There was a great deal of work to be done, and he urged promptness and activity on their part.

John and Teddy Finn were tried for felonious assault and battery. Jury out.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The Ohio River and the Trans-Continental Railways—Public Meeting Last Evening—Resolutions and Addresses.

Pursuant to a call, a public meeting was held at old City Hall to consider the questions of the improvement of the Ohio river and the completion of the Trans-Continental Railways. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was fair and a majority were of the working classes.

The meeting organized, on motion of Arthur Kirk, Esq., with the following officers:

President, Captain W. W. Martin; Vice Presidents, W. J. Kountz, C. Howard and Thomas P. Roberts; Secretary, J. C. Kennedy.

After a few remarks by the President, on taking the chair, a motion was adopted providing for the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. John Megraw, W. J. Kountz, C. Howard, Robert Finan and Thomas Roberts were appointed.

REMARKS OF MR. DRAVO.

Mr. John F. Dravo, being called upon, made a vigorous speech in favor of the objects of the meeting. He referred to the grave importance, to this city, especially, of the improvement of the Ohio river, and gave, briefly, an outline of the suggestions that have been made. One proposition was to establish vast reservoirs at the head waters to retain and hold surplus water to use in dry seasons. He thought it impracticable; that the cost would be so large as to put it beyond reason.

The second system proposed is by means of locks and dams. But this cannot be done except by creating an embargo upon the vast coal and other trade. But there is a way out of the difficulty. It is proposed to provide adjustable dams; that when there are great accumulations of coal and other merchandise these great gateways may be thrown out of the way and the river placed in its natural condition. This system has been tried and found practicable. Adjustable dams have been used in France, and from Colonel Roberts I was glad lately to learn that they had been successfully used on an Eastern river. He is positive in the opinion that adjustable dams can be made practicable for our use on the Ohio. By them we can accommodate the trade of the low water season and not obstruct that of the freshet seasons.

Our great industries really depend upon the great river highways and it is absolutely necessary for us to improve them. Congress has asserted its power and should exercise it over these highways, and it is the duty of the government to improve them. We are a growing nation and an advancing people, and with advancement we want these highways improved for the public good. Millions of public money have been used to improve the ocean and lake commerce to which we heartily aye. But we want also the improvement of the inland navigable rivers. Congress is slow, but we must continue to urge these claims and finally we will be successful. Pittsburgh's vast manufacturing industries and trade demand and must have large tonnage; must have great outlets.

We have but two railroad outlets, and with them we cannot compete with western cities. Our only salvation in trade and commerce is by the river outlets, and we must have them made navigable (applause). I say then, let every working man and every citizen take a deep and abiding interest in the matter. Let it be a subject of thought and study, and let our efforts in every way be bent in aid of the movement to make this the greatest and grandest highway we have to boast of.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dravo's address the Chairman announced that the committee had returned and Felix R. Brunot Esq. would read the resolutions. Mr. Brunot advanced to the front of the platform and read the following:

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Resolved, That the Ohio river, washing the shores of the four great States, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, and by its branches and connections reaching with steam navigation in the States of New York, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and the Territories of Dakota and Montana, and constituting a thousand mile link in the chain of inland navigation which binds them together, is eminently national in its character and importance, and that it has not hitherto received in Congress that consideration justly due to the vast interests which it involves.

Resolved, That this meeting heartily approves of the general plan for the radical improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, by a system of locks with movable dams, which shall leave an unobstructed channel in high water, and a good slack-water navigation during the season when navigation would otherwise be suspended, which system has been recommended by the United States engineers in charge, and approved by General Humphreys, chief engineer of the Department; and that we respectfully and earnestly urge upon Congress the appropriation of three millions of dollars for the prosecution of the work of improvement between Pittsburgh and Wheeling as recommended by the engineers.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILROADS.

Resolved, That the action of the Congress of the United States in appropriating portions of the public lands for the construction of the great continental lines of railroad, with a view to render the public domain accessible and useful to the people, to develop and utilize its vast deposits of the precious metals, and to unite the old States of the Atlantic and the new States of the Pacific together in bonds of a more perfect union, was eminently wise and proper; that its benefits already accrued to the nation from the completion of the central line proves this, and that the untoward events which have compelled the suspension of work on the great Northern and Southern lines, instead of justifying their abandonment call for prompt and efficient Congressional action to insure their early completion.

Resolved, That whilst our great manufacturing, commercial and agricultural industries are languishing, and lack of employment is bringing distress upon the labor of the country, it is least of all others the time when the Congress of the United States should add to the burden of citizens' taxation by sapineness and timidity, and we believe that such a liberal appropriation of the public funds for the improvement of the great rivers and harbors of the country as would anticipate the annual dole of the next few years, and such a judicious and safe extension of credit to the suspended Pacific Railroads as would secure their completion—are measures which would go far to restore public confidence, and start the industries of the country on the road to prosperity.

Resolved, That the delegates in this meeting are hereby instructed to transmit to the United States Senators from Pennsylvania and the members from the Twenty-second and Twenty-third districts, copies of the action of this meeting, with the request that they present them to Congress.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and after a few remarks from Mr. Brunot, Arthur Kirk, Esq., was introduced and made a short speech. He said Pittsburgh was now overstocked with goods and needed a better and cheaper outlet for its wares. Open up the channels of trade and our goods will find a market, while labor will procure employment. He referred to the great revenue derived by the Government from these cities, and said that the people should demand a return of these taxes by judicious expenditures in the way of public improvements.

Capt. Kountz was next called upon and made a few remarks. He asserted that the Ohio river could be improved substantially as had the Monongahela, without adjustable dams, and it could be made the greatest and most important improvement of the age. He strongly advocated Government aid to the trans-continental railways, and denounced dough-faced Congressmen for being cold to this project. He claimed that if these railroads were completed, the Indians would become civilized, and by the breaking up of Indian rings, the government would save as much money in forty years as the railroads would cost.

On motion of Mr. Kirk, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of twenty-five to keep the agitation upon the subject.

After the adoption of resolutions, calling upon the national Government to aid the Kansas-Nebraska sufferers, the meeting adjourned.

REDUCTION IN WAGES.

Reported Strike at Irwin Mines.

It was stated yesterday that the Penn Gas and Coal Company, at Irwin Station, had given notice of a reduction in wages from seventy to fifty cents per ton, and that a similar notice had been given at the Westmoreland Coal Company's mines. The men at once determined to strike, and it is said that they are unanimous in their opposition. There are about one thousand men employed in the several mines at that place.

Another Contested Election.

Joel L. Bigham, Esq., yesterday filed a petition in the Quarter Sessions Court, Hon. Thomas Ewing on the bench, on behalf of Mr. George Neubert, contesting the election of John Burke, as Alderman in the Third ward. The petition is signed by thirty persons, and represents that in the second district of the ward there were numerous irregularities and frauds committed; that the polls were not opened until ten o'clock in the morning; that the election was held by the regularly appointed officers; that James J. Flanery, one of the inspectors, and O. Bradshaw and W. Hamilton, clerks, were not qualified electors of the district; that the Election Board if sworn at all, was not sworn according to law; that Flanery left the polls at twelve o'clock and did not return until after they had closed, and that some fifty or sixty persons, whose names are given, voted illegally, their names not having been on the registry, and the election officer not having received their statements under oath as required. The court granted a rule, returnable on the 20th inst., at ten o'clock.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Election To-Day—Interest Exhibited—Success of the Organization—Meeting of the Board of Directors—Appropriation for Technical Education in the Western University Indorsed.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election, which takes place to-day for officers of the Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year, has been the subject of considerable discussion among the business men, comprising that organization. The Corn and Produce Exchange, on Saturday morning, after an exhaustive discussion of the question in all its bearings, concluded by a vote of twenty-eight firms, to six, to unite permanently with the Chamber of Commerce. This action was subsequently made unanimous. The time of the session yesterday was occupied in debating the question of the new officers for the ensuing year. A regular ticket was placed in nomination, by a caucus of leading members, which practically nominates the present officers. This encountered some opposition from certain interests, who desired a fuller representation than they thought they would thus obtain. There was some talk of an opposition ticket, but at this writing it has not been put in nomination. The following is the "regular" ticket:

Hon. Thos. M. Howe, President.

Vice Presidents—J. C. Lewis, R. S. Waring, W. McCreery, J. F. Dravo, J. T. Stockdale, Mark Watson, R. J. Anderson.

Directors—Jas. L. Bennett, Maj. Wm. Frew, Jas. Park, Jr., Wm. Rea, Dr. D. Hostetter, A. M. Marshall, Addison Lysle, J. B. Young, J. G. Siebeneck, Philip Reymer, Capt. R. C. Gray, Thos. Wightman, Chas. Meyran, Simon Beymer, Chas. Arbuckle, Geo. A. Kelly, T. Brent Swearingen, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Alexander Nimick, Jas. A. Hutchinson, G. W. Hallman, Reuben Miller, C. A. Carpenter, B. H. Rubie, L. G. Graff, Danl. Wallace.

It will be seen that a number of names have been added to the list of directors, so that those voting can make a selection from among the names according to their choice. The gentlemen who issue this ticket, state that they do it without any desire to influence or control the election, their sole purpose being to afford a basis on which to carry it on; and that they will cheerfully acquiesce and co-opetate in any changes that may be deered in the board of officers in order to secure a more satisfactory and efficient organization. We may say that all parties seem alike actuated by a desire to secure the welfare and prosperity of the Chamber, and that the entire discussion shows a remarkable absence of interested feelings and personal prejudices.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION INDORSED.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday afternoon, Dr. Woods was introduced, and spoke on the subject of providing for a department of instruction in the mechanic arts, in connection with the Western University. He presented the advantages of the project, calling attention to the fact that Europe was a quarter of a century in advance of this country in this respect, and that suggestions for special educational purposes by the Legislature had been heretofore entirely in favor of Philadelphia and Eastern Pennsylvania. At the conclusion of Dr. Woods' remarks the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially unite with the trustees of the Western University in their request for an appropriation of $100,000 by the State, for the erection of a workshop and the establishing of machinery to be used in connection with the institution, for the purpose of practical instruction in the mechanic arts; and that we urge our Senators and Representatives to support this appropriation, as due to our city and Western Pennsylvania, and as a measure which will be productive of vast good to our industries and the industries of our State.

MINOR NOTES.

The Committee on Transportation is giving a very exhaustive examination to the subject of railway discriminations against the business interests of Pittsburgh. In the report of progress made to the Board of Trustees yesterday, it was stated that several very important points had been brought out at its last meeting, showing the disadvantages under which the trade and manufacturers of Pittsburgh labor through inequitable freight rates. Another meeting of this committee will take place to-morrow, at which representatives of the various interests will be present, so as to assist in bringing out facts in this connection bearing on their various trades.

The subject of a call of stocks at the Chamber of Commerce was brought under consideration by the Finance Committee for some time. They reported yesterday, and the Board ordered that a call of stocks should be provided for by the Committee, with proper precautions against the introduction of worthless or bogus stocks on the Board.

The railway trunk lines leading to the East were the first parties to rent desk room at the Chamber. Arrangements have been concluded with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, which will have rented very advantageous desk room. The Pennsylvania Railway also have made arrangements for similar desk room.

At the meeting of the Board yesterday, a communication was received from the officers of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, inclosing a memorial adopted by that body, to the State Legislature, protesting against the pending bill, providing for the stay of executions, and requesting the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce to take the subject under consideration. The President and Secretary were instructed to draw up a similar memorial and forward it to the members of the General Assembly, from this county.

The election of officers takes place to-day, as members generally are aware. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

CITY FINANCES.

Statement of the Controller for February.

The following is the report of City Controller Snodgrass for the month of February:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Diamond market, South Side mar	$ 19 65	Interest	$ 1,772 72
Street engineering	500 25	Fire department	3,152 10
	1,292 20	Water extension	14,718 33
City weigh scales	187 07	Street and sewer improvement	1,000 00
Interest — Bank balances	831 65	Lawrenceville sinking fund	3,500 00
Building Inspection	406 50	Streets and sewer improvement fund under 30 per cent. ord.	14,448 43
City gauging	141 15		
Weighing coal	9 00	Municipal sinking fund	298 45
Private scales	94 60		
City Marshal	89 00		
Fire tax, 1874	100 00		
Old city special tax, 1874	50 00		
Business tax, 1874	4,000 00		
Water rents, 1874	2,500 00		
Streets, grading and paving	2,872 72		
Sewers	1,561 05		
Water works,	104 00		
Mayor's fines			
Hon. J. Black	1,433 85		
Water rents, new buildings	82 15		
Water Works, interest and sinking fund tax, 1874	150 00		
Street and Sewer Impr't Fund, under 30 per cent. ord	13,331 01		
Streets, improvement under 30 per cent. act	1,761 88		
	$82,145 17		$40,966 64
Balance in Treasury February 1, 1875			$185,280 67
Receipts for February, 1875			82,145 17
Total			$227,434 84
Disbursements in February			40,966 64
Balance in Treasury			$186,441 20
Deposited in City Depositories			186,441 20

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall—"Martha."

At Library Hall, this evening, the Gounod Club will reproduce the opera of "Martha," for the benefit of their director and moving spirit, Prof. Clement L. Tetedoux. The Club have been drilled for a long time, with Prof. Tetedoux's well-known excellent judgment, and the public may look for a rare entertainment. The chorus, which is a remarkably strong and well balanced one, will do good service; while the Germania orchestra, under the baton of Prof. George Toerge, will support the singers admirably.

Those who have not yet procured seats will find a few good ones on sale at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The excellent bill prepared by Stage Manager Williams and presented by the Manchester and Jennings combination and Manager Adams' regular company, was witnessed and enjoyed by a large audience, last evening. At this theater you can always find fun without vulgarity, and it is no wonder the place continues to attract large.

Germania Orchestra Concert.

Elsewhere in our advertising columns will be found the announcement and programme for the seventh Germania orchestra concert, to take place at Library Hall on Friday afternoon. Tickets can be had at the usual places.

The Tennesseans.

The Tennesseans, from Nashville, are to sing in the North avenue M. E. church, Allegheny city, on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week.

Committee Meetings.

Several committees of Allegheny Councils met last evening.

The Police Committee approved the pay roll, $3,575 08, confirmed the appointment of George Phillipi as patrolman, and approved $50 worth of bills.

The Committee on Surveys ordered an ordinance for opening Pasture lane. Messrs. John K. Brown, Wm. McGinnis, Jr., and George Hutchinson were appointed viewers.

The Printing Committee awarded the contract for printing blanks and stationery for the different departments, and for printing ordinances, to Ogden & Vance, at $1,222 64. The next lowest bid was Stephenson & Foster's, $1,392 42.

WAH LEE, a wealthy Chinaman who has laundries at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis and Chicago, has established a branch at Boston, which is already doing a business of $100 a week. Four men are employed, and the prices are about the same as those charged in American establishments of that sort, though the work is said to be superior.

THE BOILERS' LOCK-OUT.

Large Meeting at City Hall—Over Two Thousand Boilers and Helpers in Council—Speeches and Resolutions—A Procession, &c., &c.

Upward of two thousand boilers and helpers assembled at old City Hall, in the Diamond, yesterday afternoon, to discuss the lock-out. Although reporters were carefully excluded, a representative of this journal managed to obtain a pretty accurate report of the proceedings.

Mr. George Dean, a boiler employed at Zug's mills, was elected President of the meeting. Upon taking the chair he stated that the object of the assemblage was to discuss the lock-out and to endeavor to reply to the charges of the city press that the lock-out was sustained by a "ring" in the Boilers' Union.

At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Dean a motion was made and carried that the Chair appoint a committee of five to prepare resolutions, which committee being appointed, retired.

Mr. Harris, President of the National Boilers' Union, next addressed the meeting. After reviewing the action of the boilers and manufacturers at the conference last fall, prior to the beginning of the lock-out, and recounting all that had been said and done on both sides since that period down to the present time, the speaker launched into an argument to convince his audience that instead of $6 per ton to-day the price of boiling iron should be $7 50. In support of this assertion the gentleman stated that in ante-war times the price was $3 75 per ton, at which time the cost of food and clothing was less than one-half what those articles are rated at to-day. Since the war rents and all other expenses of living having more than doubled, the wages of labor should come up in the same proportion. Hence the wages of boilers should be $7 50 per ton. He claimed that it was unjust on the part of capitalists to clamor for a reduction of the wages of labor before a reduction was made in the cost of living.

Mr. Bishop, District Deputy of the National Union, was the next speaker. He opened by saying that the meeting was called mainly for the purpose of hearing expressions from non-union men, of whom there were a number present, and he was both to occupy the time with a speech. His sentiments were well known, and it was not necessary to state them. He would say a few words, however, about the situation of the affairs of the boilers. Going back to the lock-out of 1867, the speaker attempted to show that the non-settlement of the then existing difficulties was accomplished the manufacturers urged the members of the Boilers Union to send the organization to the East, in order to get up the wages of boiling there, so that the iron men of this section could the better compete with those of the East. It was therefore inconsistent on the part of the manufacturers now to attempt to strangle an organization which they had found it to their interest to encourage and nurse seven years ago. The speaker then made the assertion that several mills had attempted to start up since the lock-out by offering the boilers $4 50 per ton, on the grounds, they said, of charity. He argued that this charitable proposition was followed by an attempt to prevent the giving of relief by the charitable societies to puddlers and their families. The speaker next opened his batteries on the editor of the organ of the manufacturers, who, he said, when the lock-out began, had published a statement that only about one-third of the boilers of the city were union men, and it remained to be seen what the remaining two-thirds would do. He now had an opportunity to see what the other two-thirds had done. The speaker closed with a strong appeal to non-union boilers to join the ranks of the organization.

[We may remark here that Mr. Bishop seemed to forget the fact that the exclusion of reporters outside of his organization effectually prevented a knowledge of the sentiments of the non-union men from reaching the public ear.—REP.]

The Committee on Resolutions reported. They consisted, in six or eight phrases, that the manufacturers had manufactured public opinion through the agency of the city press against the boilers and their movements; that they had endeavored to prejudice the public against them by circulating the report that there many non-union men deprived of work by intimidations and threats on the part of Union men. Therefore, it was resolved to heartily indorse the conduct of the Boilers' Union; to support that organization and aid it by all its efforts to obtain fair remuneration for labor.

A number of speeches were made by persons said to be non-union men, who indorsed the resolutions.

A vote was then taken on the adoption of the report, which was not altogether satisfactory. Some one yelled that a large number of these present did not understand how they were voting.

The Chair—I will put the question again.

The question was put and the report was declared adopted.

The meeting then adjourned, and the boilers formed in line and marched through the streets, preceded by martial music.

ALLEGHENY CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Receipts and Expenditures for February.

Following is the statement of Controller Brown, of Allegheny, showing the receipts and expenditures during the month of February:

RECEIPTS.	
Markets	$ 1,541 75
Diamond scales	255 42
Second ward scales	39 15
Wharves and landings	35 10
Inspector of wood and bark	30 91
Fines and forfeitures	77 00
Delinquent taxes	3,280 30
Ground rents	61 00
Sundry sources	72 05
Sewer bonds sold	40,328 77
Interest on unexpended balances	38 97
Notes discounted	19,070 50
Grading and paving	831 10
Sewer contributions	1,195 50
Opening and widening streets	922 78
Water rents, new matter	1,496 66
Water rents, new building	400 00
Water rents, second assessments	400 00
Poor Fund, No. 1	4,350 42
Poor Fund, No. 2	6,407 66
EXPENDITURES.	
Salaries	$ 2,794 90
Interest	615 00
Fire Department	8,212 91
Printing	109 21
Streets	7,486 40
Sewers	507 61
Water Works	3,282 81
Gas	5,001 30
City property	110 80
Grading and paving streets	1,221 99
Sewers	100 13
Board of Health	190 00
Park Commissioner	579 95
Interest on sewer bonds	122 50
Special assessments for opening and widening streets	1,031 00
Interest on Park bonds	140 00
Poor fund No. 1	5,488 78
Poor fund No. 2	5,000 00
City portion main sewer	499 00
RECAPITULATION.	
Balance in Treasury February 1, 1875	3,675 68
Receipts for February, 1875	90,681 12
Total	$94,681 12
Disbursements for February	$48,498 54
Balance on hand March 1, 1875	45,857 26
	$94,356 80

DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.

German Savings bank	$ 3,262 89
Franklin Savings bank	42,108 65
Treasurer's vault	273 74

Druggists' Protest.

A number of druggists and dealers in proprietary medicines met yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce to take action against a bill now pending in the State Legislature regulating the manufacture and sale of patent medicines in the State, which provides the component parts of the medicines and quantities to be printed in plain type and pasted on the outside of each bottle. The following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, Our attention has been called to an act pending in the Legislature entitled "An act regulating the manufacture and sale of patent medicine in this State," which we regard as an outrage upon a business that has long been recognized as legitimate and beneficial; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the druggists of Allegheny county, that we condemn in unmeasured terms the proposed act as being uncalled for, unjust and oppressive in its operations, and a reflection upon the integrity of every druggist in the State.

Resolved, That, speaking from personal experience, we affirm that what is in the proposed act are termed patent medicines, nostrums, &c., have been of acknowledged benefit to thousands in sickness and distress, and further, that the passage of said act would destroy the business interests of a large class of respectable, intelligent, and law-abiding citizens of this Commonwealth, and compel them to seek refuge in some other State, whose laws, would, in that case, be more liberal and legislation more just.

Dr. Gross' Ruling.

Dr. Gross, President of Select Council, has been criticised for his ruling out of order the resolution to swear in Mr. Magee as Mayor. His ruling was such as must commend itself to the good sense of the public, as it did to that of the Council. No one excepted to or appealed from it. Having sworn in one Mayor, it would have been an absurd proceeding to have qualified another for the same term. There is no force in the suggestion that, if the resolution was out of order, it should not have been entertained at all. The Chair had a right to hear discussion upon the question. This may have been permitted out of deference to the mover of the resolution, for the information of the Chair, or from some other proper motive. At all events, the point was decided as soon as raised, and that was time enough. The ruling, however, does not suit the *pro bonos*.

Fire in Allegheny.

A slight fire occurred about five o'clock yesterday afternoon at the house of Mr. J. Rodgers, on Rebecca, near School street, Allegheny, which burned the mantel in the dining-room. It was caused by some articles hanging on a clothes-horse, too near the grate, taking fire. An alarm was given from box 16, which brought out the engines in that district, but their services were not required.

THE BUENA VISTA MURDERS.

Another Presentment by the Westmoreland Grand Jury—They Find That There Were Principals to the Murder.

The extraordinary course of the Westmoreland county grand jury, in indicting Messrs. C. H. Armstrong, coal merchant, and F. Guscetti, agent for the Italian miners, as accessories before the fact, to the murder of the three Italians at Buena Vista, last fall, has already been commented upon in these columns. It was a singular thing, to indict, as accessories to the murder, the employer and protector of the slain men. It was also strange that, while the Italians were killed in a riot, by parties known to be openly hostile toward them, not a single principal to the murders could be found. Not only so, but the grand jury went so far as to censure the armed Italians and their employers as lawless aggressors, while those who assailed them were characterized as good citizens, acting in defense of their homes.

It is gratifying to know that Judge Logan was not satisfied with this finding. That is to say, he refused to discharge the grand jury, and intimated that they should investigate a little further. The presentment was intended to have been a final one, but the Court doubtless felt constrained to discountenance such a one-sided investigation. Well, the grand jury have had another session, and have heard the testimony of Mr. Caleb Greenawalt, the witness referred to in their presentment as not having been examined. He was too ill to answer the summons, and as he could not appear before the inquest, the inquest appeared before him, much to his surprise. He proved an unwilling witness, but his testimony was important, as he was present at the time of the fatal affair, implioring the participants to desist. The information obtained from him led to the examination of several other witnesses who were present at the time, and it is said that there is strong evidence that the persons whose names are given in a second presentment are the parties who really fired the fatal shots. This second finding, among other things, declares:

That on the 29th of November, A. D., 1874, a large body of men assembled themselves on the hill, immediately back of Armstrong's coal works, and opened a heavy firing on the Italians below, at the works, with dangerous weapons, to-wit: Loaded rifles, muskets and pistols, which said firing resulted in the death of Ambrozio Tucci, Guisseppe Raimaodi and Pancrazio La Vichi; that from the evidence before this Grand Jury, John H. Watson, Ford Thompson,—Boon, said to be Jas. Boon Larimer Douglass and Michael Pecci, were present at the time and taking part in said firing; that John H. Watson had in his hands a large double one Spencer rifle; that Ford Thompson had in his hands a squirrel rifle; that the evidence discloses to the Grand Jury that John H. Watson, Ford Thompson, — Boon, said to be James Boon, Larimer Douglass and Michael Pecci, are guilty as principals to the murder of Ambrozio Tucci, Guisseppe Raimaodi and Pancrazio La Vichi, and ask that indictments may be preferred against said named persons.

Watson and Thompson have since been arrested, and are in jail. Douglass is in Chicago and Boon is somewhere in the oil region. The manner in which Michael Pecci, who is now in the Greensburg jail, comes to be indicted as one of the parties firing on the Italians, is not clear. He is an Italian himself, and was arrested in Pittsburgh at the same time Guescetti was taken into custody.

The case now presents a better aspect than before, although it would have been in better taste, and comported more nearly with the popular sense of right and justice, had the principals to the murder been pursued first, instead of those who are claimed to have been accessories before the fact. Judge Logan, however, seems determined to do his whole duty, and in this he will be commended by all law-abiding citizens.

NORTH GEORGIA IRON ORE.

Can it be Emelted in Pittsburgh at a Profit?

A correspondent, writing from Cartersville, Georgia, to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says.

From Ringgold to Cartersville, about seventy miles, on both east and west of the railroad, but chiefly west, and ranging from two to twenty miles from its line, are hundreds of beds of iron ore (brown hematite) of great purity and richness, some immense hills or small mountains containing millions on millions of tons. It is these beds of ore which must make this region in the future one of great wealth and prosperity, coupled as they are with an excellent soil and good timber, and will be with easy transportation.

The question has arisen, Will it pay to ship these ores North? In 1873 the experiment was tried from Alabama and proved a financial loss. A Pittsburgh ore man likely traveling through this region, has given a solution of the matter worthy of being noted. He says it is simple want of clearness of the ore, the transportation of so much matter that is not iron. Take for instance this place, which, by way Southern road, will be 411 miles from Cincinnati. In three miles of the railroad, here is a vast hill of ore, over 200 feet high, and its base covering forty acres of ground. This ore has been used in the Rogers furnace, roughly wasted, and has averaged 60 per cent. of metallic iron, the furnace books say 63; now a sidling from this Lugton Hill to Cartersville would enable the operator to put his ore in this place at a total cost of not over $2, including profit. It can be mined almost as easy as limestone can be quarried in Pennsylvania, and if slack can be gotten at the mines, where it is in the way, for freight and handling, say 40 cents per bushel, or even at ten cents, then we have

Mining ore, 25 cents per ton, 100 tons	$25 00
Eighty bushels of coal to roast 100 tons	8 00
Handling and wood	10 00
Contingencies	5 00
Total	$50 00

Result 80 tons of ore free from water and impurities, and so concentrated as to analyze full 75 per cent. of metalic iron, or, as my friend says, to yield at least 60 per cent. in a blast furnace. Hence we have:

Cost of 80 tons at the mines	$ 625
Cost of 80 tons to main track, say	375
Profit	1 00
Freight to Cincinnati	4 00
Handling at Cincinnati	50
Total cost per ton at Cincinnati	$6 50

Now we have delivered at Cincinnati an iron ore just as neutral and as free from any character of impurities as any in the world, for many of the limonites of this region have no sulphur and mere traces of phosphorus, sometimes not that, at a cost of $6 50 per ton, profit included. It can be sent to Pittsburgh by water from Cincinnati for $2, making $8 50 for an ore just as good, and which will